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ABSTRACT

A collection of 54 career profiles was prepared for use in the Comprehensive Career Education Model being developed in the Los Angeles school district. Each profile is written in the first person and indicates that the individual enjoys his work and is involved in work which corresponds to his interests and abilities. The occupations were chosen to represent jobs in 12 general interest areas or career clusters. The material was gathered by means of a questionnaire asking individuals to tell about their occupations. (MF)

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Los Angeles City Schools / Division of Planning and Implementation
Comprehensive Career Education Research Unit

Possibilities

CAREER EXPLORATION

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Possibilities

CAREER EXPLORATION

54 Occupational Profiles

for

Career Guidance in Secondary Schools

LOS ANGELES CITY SCHOOLS
Comprehensive Career Education Research Unit
1972

This publication was developed with the aid of a grant from the United States Office of Education via the California State Superintendent of Public Instruction (P.L. 90-576, Part C, Section 131[a]). However, the opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the position or policy of the United States Office of Education or the California State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and no official endorsement by the United States Office of Education shall be inferred.

Teachers, please read the

FOREWORD

Possibilities is a collection of fifty-four career profiles, each written in the first person, each providing a personal – and therefore unique – view of a particular occupation. We believe career information presented to students in this form will be of significant value to them in two specific ways. First, the reader may gain valuable insights concerning the world of work by recognizing the fact that these people who enjoy their work, all fifty-four of them, enjoy it for many of the same reasons. But as a second point, it is equally valuable to recognize that each one of the fifty-four has involved himself in work that corresponds to his individual and unique interests and abilities. The profiles tell a great deal about the significance of work in general by telling about work in particular.

Possibilities was prepared as an adjunct to the Comprehensive Career Education Model currently being developed by our district. Because C.C.E.M. is a research project, this material will be refined through pilot test procedures in several of our district schools and classrooms. In connection with that testing, we are interested in your reactions as well as those of your students. Further expansion of *Possibilities* or the development of other approaches will be determined as a result of this pilot test procedure.

The material for *Possibilities* was gathered by means of a questionnaire which required the respondent to write answers to five questions regarding his work. Obviously the scope of each profile was largely determined by those questions. Although there was some editing to organize material and ensure that the writing met publishing standards, each profile stands essentially as it was originally written.

Of the more than 21,000 occupations described in the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles*, fifty-four were chosen for *Possibilities*. They were selected because they represent work in all twelve career clusters (see Appendix A), because they represent both the familiar and the unfamiliar in terms of students' prior experience, and because they were discussed by people who are enthusiastic about their work and willing to share their enthusiasm with young people. If you feel fifty-four occupations represent too few possibilities to present to your students, **and we hope you do,** there is another resource for career guidance – the people in your community who are willing to share their work experience with young people. Talk to them. Ask questions. Invite them into your school.

APPROVED:

DR. WILLIAM J. JOHNSTON
Superintendent

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Grateful thanks are expressed to Raymond Steinberg, of the Comprehensive Career Education Research Unit, for the concept of this book, for the gathering, organizing, and editing of the prose material and for the original verse.

Margaret Sturdy, of the Division of Career and Continuing Education, was responsible for the final editing.

Michele Bernstein, Art Instructor with the Ontario-Montclair School District, designed the cover and drew the illustrations.

Joyce Foster of the District Publications Unit did the extensive composition.

Special appreciation is due the fifty-four professionals whose willingness to share their work experience has made possible a book that we hope will open new horizons to secondary students throughout our District.

ROBERT SAMPIERI
Director
Comprehensive Career Education Research Unit

Students, please read the

INTRODUCTION

Remember how it was a long time ago when you were very young, how you used to pretend, how you used to imagine? Did you ever imagine you were a daring pilot, a famous surgeon or a cowboy? Or maybe you were a great athlete or a nurse or a famous writer? Maybe you were a master detective solving baffling crimes? Perhaps one of the saddest things about growing older is that we do less and less of this imaginative kind of thinking.

Even so, if we are perfectly honest, most of us will admit that occasionally we still do engage in flights of fancy, that we still like to think about doing and being all kinds of different things. And this is good. We have choices to make, decisions to consider that may have to be lived with for a long time. What better way is there to begin making choices than by starting with the imagination? From there, it is often only a short step into the real world.

What would it really be like to be a commercial airline pilot? What would it be like to be a cosmetologist, a fashion coordinator, a forest ranger? These are not silly, childish questions; they are very important questions for young (and not so young) people thinking about their future. These important questions are often difficult to answer, for answers must be more than the typical job descriptions found in government and business publications. Better answers to these questions need to be personal and must include the feelings and attitudes people have about their work.

We know what the airline pilot and the plumber do, but we don't know (unless we ask) how they feel about these jobs. Are they happy with them? Bored? Excited? Disappointed? The editors of this book have asked people in dozens of different occupations and professions these important questions regarding their careers. Their answers may suggest some "possibilities" for you.

Everyone, please read

ABOUT THIS BOOK

Each of the twelve sections of this book contains material about careers within a general interest area or "**career cluster.**" You are invited to look into one, two, or all of the sections. In each of these divisions you will meet people who are really excited about the work they do. You, of course, may have no interest at all in something that another person finds fascinating, but that is not what's important. The important question is, what's right for you? Consider. What's right for you . . .

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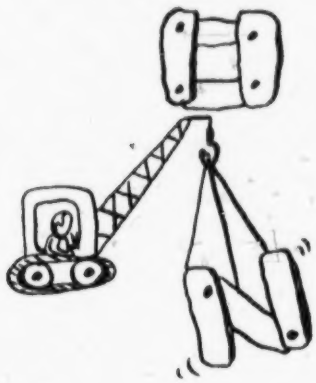
CONSTRUCTION

Pliers hold
Hammers pound
Trowel and spade do
their thing

with

Boards and nails
Brick and mortar
Concrete and steel

When people know
How to
Build.



A CARPENTER?

If you could travel with me to many different places all over the Los Angeles area, I could show you many, many structures that I consider to be monuments to my success. I am speaking of the dozens and dozens of buildings I have helped construct during my career as a carpenter.

As a journeyman carpenter I have done all kinds of carpentry work, from the beginning phases of constructing a building (foundation work and framing) through finishing and installation of final hardware. I have acquired a basic knowledge of the other crafts that are a part of the construction industry, such as plumbing, electrical, plastering, and masonry. I have helped build small houses, and I have also worked on big projects, such as Pauley Pavilion at U.C.L.A.

I entered this occupation while I was still in high school. At first, I worked part-time as an apprentice. Because I found that I liked the work, I began full-time work after graduation.

Carpentry is often heavy work and it is sometimes hazardous, but those aspects of the work have never bothered me. The safety factor can be dealt with through proper training and through observance of safety rules. And the fact that it is sometimes heavy work is more than made up for by the pleasure of working outdoors in fresh air and sunshine. I really like working outside.

The job has remained interesting to me because there are always unknowns in beginning any new construction project. Tasks that might become routine are altered by such variables as location and type of construction.

After working as a carpenter for many years, I know I selected the right occupation. This, by the way, I think is no small achievement; many people I know are unhappy a great deal of the time because they don't like their work.

For the person who discovers that he has the desire and the ability to become a carpenter, there is much to recommend the work. There is, as I mentioned before, the fact that it is mostly outdoor, physically active work; it is a job that the worker can take pride in; besides that, the pay is quite good and there is the opportunity to go as far as a person's ability and ambition can take him. It is possible to learn the complete construction business by working as a carpenter for a few years and then branching off as a general contractor, responsible for the supervision of all the crafts, including carpentry.

A SURVEYOR?

I am a land surveyor. Basically, my work requires that I physically locate horizontal and vertical points on the earth's surface. The work is important because surveying is the first step that must be taken in preparation for any kind of major construction. Regardless of where you are as you read this, you can probably look out the window of your building (located by surveyors) and see roads, fences, open spaces, or other buildings – all located where they were intended to be by surveyors.

My interest in surveying started when I was very young. I had an uncle who did this kind of work, and he made it sound very appealing. Due to my interest, I later took a surveying course in a community college, but I didn't actually work as a surveyor until I had spent several years in retail selling. I really didn't like that work, and it was my desire to get an outdoors job that brought me back to my old interest, surveying.

My present assignment is survey party chief. I direct and take part in the activities of a survey party as we gather data to be used in the design of large engineering or construction projects, usually highways. We also gather data to be used in obtaining the real estate on which to build. This requires doing field or ground work in preparation for aerial photographic mapping, gathering typographic data for mapping purposes, and locating public and private property lines.

Another aspect of our work is layout. We lay out the engineering or construction project on the ground so workmen can proceed with the project. This means that we do the staking, the actual instructions to the workman about where to build. There are dozens of tasks involved in the whole process, too many to include. They range from cutting brush lines to see through rough country, to operating new electronic measuring devices that use light or radar beams to measure as far as ten miles.

My favorite task involves a kind of search. Sometimes we must locate old survey measurements. The search may be long and complicated, but it may lead to a marker which was placed as long as 209 years ago. I find this kind of search exciting. I also enjoy seeing the completion of a large, complicated structure that my crew and I surveyed.

The pay is not as high in this field as it should be, but I still highly recommend the work to someone who meets what I call the four requirements for a good surveyor. These requirements are: 1) love of outdoors, 2) willingness to do some hard, physical work, 3) a working knowledge of high school math, and 4) good common sense.

I personally think that surveying provides the right balance of physical and mental work. For me, it's the right work.

THE MANAGER OF A PLUMBING CONTRACTING BUSINESS?

I am the manager of a plumbing contracting business. Our service consists of remodeling and repair of residential and commercial property, which means we are dealing with problems and someone is in difficulty when we are called.

Like many people in this trade, I am in it because I followed in the footsteps of my father, who is a plumber. After I completed military service, I was looking for work, and it seemed natural that I try plumbing. I worked through the apprenticeship program and became a journeyman. After that I tried several other jobs, but I found that I simply could not do as well in any other line of work.

My work is always interesting. Since I am the manager of a plumbing contracting business, I must be knowledgeable in two areas. I must, of course, understand the plumbing trade, but I also must have the skills required to operate a business. I must make accurate decisions in both areas. I must estimate the cost of some of the jobs, I must organize the men on the job, I must organize the office procedures, and I must plan the advertising. One day I may be on a job working with the men, the next day I may spend in the office or possibly I will be at some other location bidding on a new job.

My work is interesting for another reason: that is, every job is different from a technical aspect. There are new techniques to understand and use and new kinds of equipment to install or repair.

Qualified plumbers are well paid, but I must emphasize the word **qualified.** It is not necessary that you have a college education to start in this business, but the term of apprenticeship is five years, and whether you go through a formal program or not, I have found that it takes a minimum of five years to become a qualified journeyman. I think that in our business, as in any other, an education is like the foundation that you build a building on. You can put the foundation in after you have built the house, but it is much harder to do it that way than if you put it down first. It is easier to go to school first than to go to school at night while trying to hold down a job by day.

I mentioned that my work is interesting and that it pays well. I can recommend it for another reason, too: that is, there is a feeling of satisfaction and a sense of accomplishment when each job, big or small, is completed. It is good to know that things are not the same, that a problem has been solved.

AN ARCHITECT?

director of architecture for a major architectural firm, I am responsible for the production of the working drawings for all our building projects, which are typically large commercial structures. The working drawings, prepared by a staff of architectural employees under my direction, are highly technical, graphic documents which convey to the contractor precisely how every element of the project is to be constructed.

The team working on a specific project consists of two to fifteen members, depending on the complexity and length of time scheduled for the project. We are continuously working out problems and making value decisions regarding the methods and materials to be used. The type of problem is often similar to solving puzzles, but sometimes can be compared to juggling – the juggling of building elements. To arrive at solutions, we discuss the problems at great length with the civil, air conditioning, electrical, plumbing, and structural engineers whose work must also be coordinated into the project.

I enjoy my work very much. After working, for perhaps six months, on a complex assignment, there is a certain exhilaration in the knowledge that I have completed a job and done it well, done it within the architectural budget and time schedule, and have done it efficiently. Most of all, it is exhilarating to know that I have played a vital role in a project which, in some way, will improve the quality of life for those who live in, work in, or in other ways will enjoy the finished construction.

Also, the work is always interesting because each project is different. Not only the type of building – shopping center, office, civic center, apartment, or pedestrian mall – but also the materials, methods of construction, and site conditions vary.

I exhibited the necessary qualities for my job at an early age, but it took someone else to recognize them. An analytical mind evidenced by an extraordinarily strong interest in mathematics, together with an interest in art, made architecture a logical field for me. My father recognized this even though I was too immature as a teenager to choose architecture as a career. Parents at that time had much greater influence over their children than parents do today; therefore, I studied architecture in college as I was instructed to or persuaded to by my father.

Architecture is a rewarding field, not only in the monetary sense, but in the feeling one gets from making a worthwhile contribution to improve the quality of life for others by improving the environment through well-designed building.

Incidentally, since I am a woman, I speak from first-hand experience that architecture is a rewarding career for young women as well as men.

LINE CONSTRUCTION FOREMAN? (Power-Electricity)

I have a job that is the envy of many people: I work outdoors; I work with my hands. The pay for my job is good, there is opportunity for advancement, and finally, there is the real satisfaction that results from building something that is vital in our society. I am a line (power-electricity) construction foreman. I supervise a crew of about six men, and we build main transmission lines for a major utility company.

> *"I have worked in floods, in storms, in forest fires, on towers high above a harbor, and on top of a 300-foot tower during an earthquake."*

My kind of work requires a great deal of mechanical ability as well as physical size and strength. Being a supervisor, I also need to know how to work well with people. Some writing skill is needed, for I am required to submit written reports on a variety of subjects ranging from accident reports to personnel evaluations.

My working conditions are such that the work is never dull; in fact, it is usually rather exciting. For one thing, it can be a dangerous job. Most of the work is done high in the air on the poles. Most of the time we cannot stop service to our customers, so we work with "**hot lines,**" sometimes of 500,000 kilovolts. Safety is always a major concern.

Another excitement comes from training younger men and watching them develop into journeyman linemen. Because it is such a dangerous and highly skilled job, it takes a three-year apprenticeship to become a qualified journeyman lineman.

There is such variety and continual challenge to my work that it always remains interesting. We seldom stay long periods of time at one location, and frequently there are difficult working conditions. I have worked in floods, in storms, in forest fires, on towers high above a harbor, and on top of a 300-foot tower during an earthquake.

I entered my occupation because it seemed to offer an outlet for my interests and abilities. I realized upon graduating from high school that I had mechanical abilities and, also, that I wanted to work outside. The work of the lineman appeared to be the right work for me, so I entered the apprenticeship training program. After completing my training, I began to attend college part time to further my career, and I'm still taking courses. This is part of the reason I became a foreman.

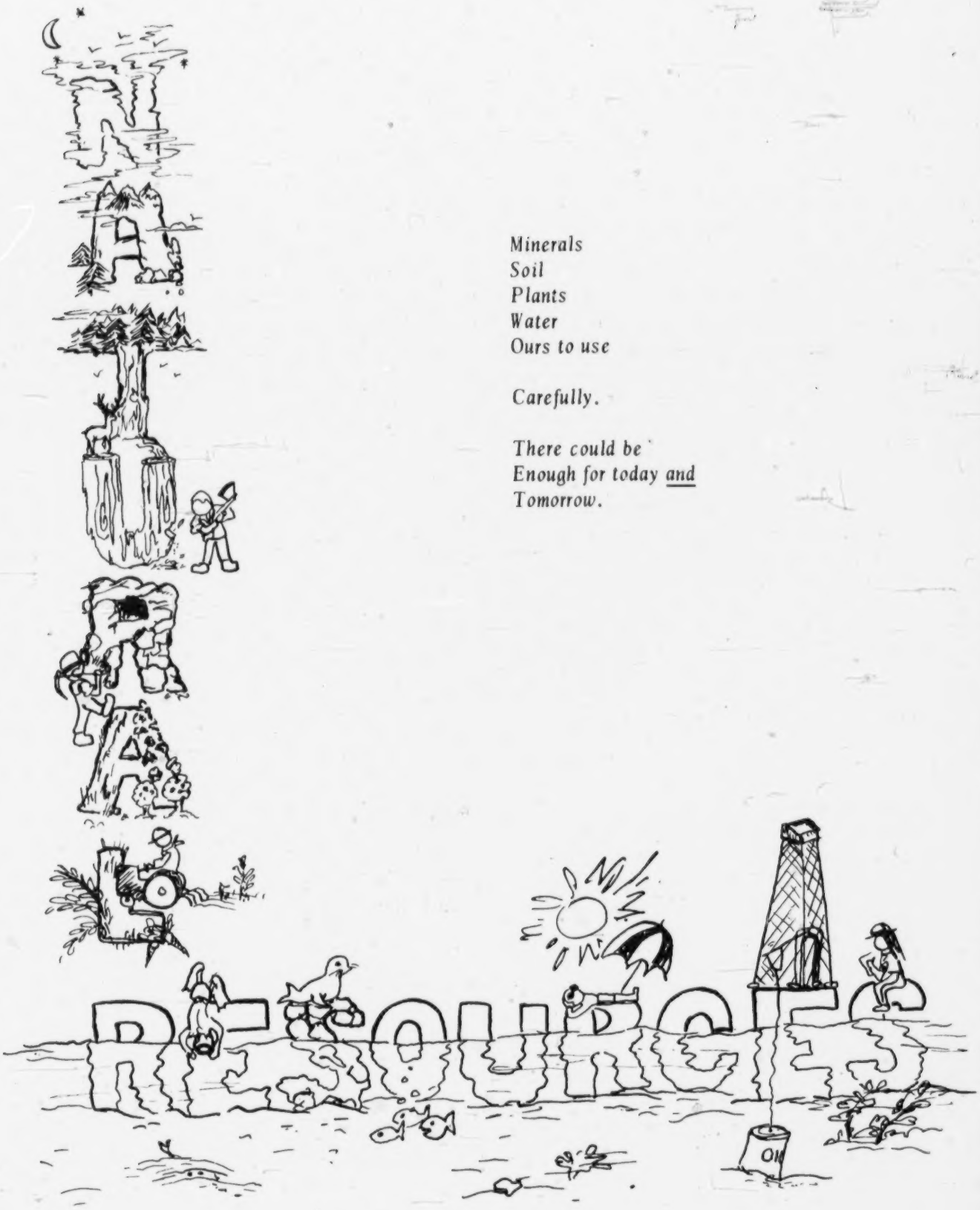
I have never regretted my decision to enter this field, because it continues to satisfy my need for a challenging, exciting, interesting, and worthwhile occupation.

CONSTRUCTION, MORE POSSIBILITIES

Architect
Architect, Marine
Draftsman, Architectural
Illuminating Engineer
Structural Engineer
Structural Designer
Construction Engineer
Civil Engineer
Highway Engineer
Draftsman, Structural
Landscape Architect

Building Inspector
Plumbing Inspector
Interior-Wiring Inspector
Contractor
Superintendent, Construction
Building-Construction Inspector
Construction Inspector
Highway Inspector
Masonry Inspector
Structural-Steel Inspector
Draftsman, Landscape

Interested? See Appendix B



Minerals
Soil
Plants
Water
Ours to use

Carefully.

There could be
Enough for today and
Tomorrow.

A FOREST RANGER?

As a forest ranger employed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, my work involves a wide range of activities, all designed to conserve and protect our national forests. Part of my time is spent on road patrol, where I work alone. On other assignments, such as fire suppression, I am part of a team. Much of my time is also spent supervising campgrounds and helping the public in various ways.

Some of my responsibilities, of course, I enjoy more than others. Fire suppression, for example, is very hard work, sometimes involving extensive hiking under the burden of cumbersome equipment, but I like it. Oftentimes I am working in the back country, miles from the usual signs of civilization, and because this work is often done by small groups, it makes for very congenial working conditions.

> *"I wanted a job that would provide the maximum contact with areas of natural beauty, and I have found it."*

Road patrol, which is really a form of law enforcement, is sometimes exciting, but it also brings increased pressures and responsibilities. Since I work alone, I never know what I will be called upon to do. I might have to provide emergency first-aid for an accident victim or operate an emergency vehicle or cite someone using fire or firearms improperly.

Two jobs, campground patrol and information desk, are not really exciting, but I don't mind doing either because I like meeting people, talking to them, helping them, and getting to know them. It's interesting to notice the many different kinds of people who share an interest in the out-of-doors. For some rangers, the least interesting jobs are fee collection and routine office work. These activities become rather routine because they don't change much from day to day. I don't really mind when I am assigned to either task, but I suppose if I had to do office work for too long, I would get bored.

A job I consider to be pure pleasure is back country patrol. This involves hiking through beautiful country and talking to a few people. Related to that kind of work is search and rescue. This can be very demanding physically, but it is exciting and satisfying.

As might be guessed about anyone working as a forest ranger, I became involved in the work as a result of a lifetime love of the outdoors. I wanted a job that would provide the maximum contact with areas of natural beauty, and I have found it. I attended college and worked summers as part of my preparation, and I enjoyed the work from the very start. Now, I continue to enjoy my work because of the things I do, and equally important, because I have the satisfaction of working directly to conserve and protect our natural resources. Every duty relates in one way or another to that end.

A LAND AND WATER USE ANALYST?

I work in the areas of ecology and conservation. More specifically, I work in land management, and it is my responsibility to determine what our lands are used for and what they **should** be used for. I am an associate land and water use analyst with the California State Department of Water Resources – Southern District.

My job entails planning and managing land use surveys throughout Southern California from San Luis Obispo and Mono County to the Mexican border. In addition to surveying land use, I am responsible for conducting urban and agricultural water use studies throughout our district.

The land use surveys involve the mapping of land uses on aerial photographs or maps. Acreages of land used for residential, commercial, and industrial purposes, as well as for alfalfa, pasture, truck crops, etc., are determined and are multiplied times water use factors to determine water requirements. I then write a report which is widely used to plan future water development, or it may be used in other studies, such as water quality planning.

The water use programs are designed to formulate the water use factors considered in the land use surveys. This job involves conducting studies to determine the amounts of water used by residential, commercial, and industrial development. In agricultural water use, I conduct field studies to determine crop water use.

Since I am in charge of all District land and water use activities, much of my time is spent in management. I am also frequently called upon to review reports and to provide assistance in matters concerning ecology.

Physical activities are not out of the ordinary, but most of my work is accomplished at a desk. Mental activity is constant. Each day brings new problems which must be solved. Program management becomes complex when dealing with numerous supervisors. Schedules must be made and met. Mental fatigue becomes greatest when juggling four or five programs to maintain schedules. Department of Water Resources (DWR) is also operated by engineers, and many times I run into the conflict between construction (destruction) and conservation (preservation).

Whatever else may be said about my work, it is never boring because my jobs are so varied. In addition, I have the opportunity to travel anywhere in Southern California. It is difficult to get out in the field when you are in management, but it is necessary in order to keep abreast of changing conditions. It is almost like a vacation, because I simply tour towns, back country roads, and mountains to maintain my contact with local conditions. Right now, I have a crew mapping all of the desert area from the Mexican border to Mono

Lake. I'll take a week soon to cruise the upper desert and a week this fall to tour the lower desert.

Some aspects of my work I find very exciting. I think the growing demand for my expertise in the environmental field is most exciting. My work is slowly shifting from pure land and water use work (physical environment) to the biological aspects of the environment. After 14 years with the State, I have had a wide exposure to many fields, i.e., geography, photogrammetry, geology, ecology, hydrology, water quality, plant physiology, sociology and even politics. When someone gives me an environmental impact statement for review, I immediately put all my background to work and search for some **hole** in the report. It is exciting to me when I recognize a serious omission, mistake, or just plain **dumb** statement that may seriously affect the project. I guess that the work is exciting because I am now just realizing that I am fortunate in having a broad experience that is being sought after by many people.

I have always found my vegetative water use program interesting, and perhaps exciting at times. The reason is that it is more in the field of science. Very little is known about plant water use, and it is interesting to conduct lysimeter studies in the field and relate plant water use to climate. Through such work you develop an interest in investigating the unknown plumbing of a plant in relation to its environment.

People may enter occupations for a number of reasons; in my case, it was a matter of pursuing an interest. I have always been interested in the outdoors, so when I decided to enter college, I looked for some major that was **outdoorsy** and different. That is why I picked soil science as a major. I wasn't particularly enthusiastic about soils after I got into it, but I enjoyed the supporting classes in botany, entomology, zoology, etc. After graduation, I took the State Land and Water Use Analyst exam. I passed and was interviewed by a DWR representative. The job sounded great and the pay was relatively good for an agricultural major, so I took the job. Looking back, I think a geography major would have been best, although the job required a soils major.

I highly recommend my kind of work to the interested and qualified young person. Land use is the **new** thing, and government is beginning to realize that our very survival may depend on a careful consideration of how our land is used. At the present time, Congress is considering bills which would provide 100 million dollars a year for work in this area. There is much to be done.

RIGHT-OF-WAY AGENT? (Environmental Planner)

I work for the state of California division of highways in the community and environmental factors unit. My title is right-of-way agent; my function is environmental planner. In this capacity, I review highway projects to determine their impact on the environment, and I prepare such reports in writing. I also review reports of a similar nature to determine if any impacts have been omitted and to be certain the assessment of the impact is correct. It is also my responsibility to see that the requirements of law have been met.

"My job didn't exist before 1970."

In order to perform these tasks, I must view the project area by going **"into the field"** and looking for possible problems that might arise. This kind of activity requires that I have a thorough knowledge of ecology and ecosystems. Recognition of plants and animals is essential if I am working in a rural area, and some knowledge of land uses, smog problems, noise problems, and landscape architecture is necessary in urban areas.

Besides having a basic knowledge of ecology, other mental activities include reading, reading of maps, selection and collection of data on the environment, and interpretation of the data.

There is quite a bit of physical activity in my work too. This includes driving, hiking, scrambling, and general outdoorsmanship.

My work is interesting because of the variety of things I do and because each project is, in a sense, unique; each has its own challenge. And there is, of course, the fact that there is both indoor and outdoor work to be done. There is also much room for initiative, self-expression, and creativity.

I think one of the great things about my work is that it makes possible and requires that I continue to learn. For example, as a result of having to write about the causes and effects of air pollution, I have had to learn about meteorology, the components of automobile combustion and their effect on vegetation, and the relationship between heat, moisture, and topography in the creation of smog. Curiosity and the desire to learn are essential in my work, but they give the work its important dimensions.

My job didn't exist before 1970. At that time a national environmental protection act became law, and subsequent state legislation created my job. My background in real estate appraisals and land use studies, plus an interest in natural history and conservation, helped qualify me. My experience as a member of both the Sierra Club and the Audubon Society also were helpful. I feel well qualified for the job, but the fact that I take part in the planning processes of our state and often influence decision makers with my recommendations is both challenging and sobering.

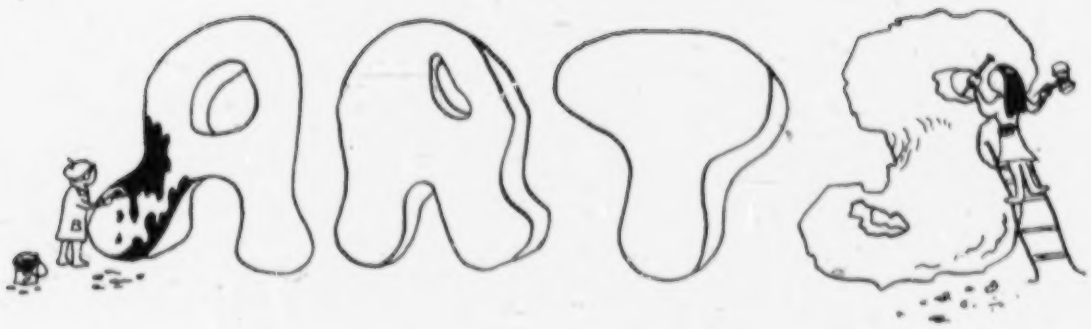
I think many people should consider doing the kind of work I do. There is a great deal of satisfaction in participating in a creative process. This is especially true where the things created have social and/or historical significance. For those with a social conscience, and it appears that many young people have this today, this work could be very rewarding. It involves service to society, an attempt to make our country a better place to live. It also involves attempting to preserve and protect and restore our environment. A wide range of skills is needed and there appears to be a bright future for anyone interested.

For me, the fact that my studies make a positive contribution to environmental protection, with the result that my work will often prevent environmental degradation, is both satisfying and very exciting.

NATURAL RESOURCES, MORE POSSIBILITIES

Electrical-Prospecting Engineering
Irrigation Engineer
Forest Engineer
Dairy-Plant Engineer
Mining Engineer
Safety Engineer, Mines
Computer, Chief, Seismograph
Research Engineer, Chief
Observer, Seismic Prospecting
Mining Investigator
Draftsman, Geological
Core Analyst
Draftsman, Geophysical
Computer, Seismograph
Metallographer
Air Analyst
Agricultural Engineer
Agricultural Engineer Technician
Marine Engineer
Surveyor, Mine
Draftsman, Landscape
Demographer
Statistician, Biological and Agricultural Science
Chemist, Agricultural
Chemist, Food
Geodesist
Geologist, Petroleum
Geologist
Hydrologist
Mineralogist
Oceanographer, Geological
Oceanographer, Physical
Engineer, Soils
Meteorologist
Agronomist
Dairy Husbandman
Dairy Technologist
Forest Ecologist
Forester
Horticulturist
Range Manager
Soil Conservationist
Soil Scientist
Animal Breeder
Animal Ecologist
Aquatic Biologist
Fishery Bacteriologist
Food Bacteriologist
Plant Ecologist
Soil Bacteriologist
Zoologist
Archeologist
County Agricultural Agent
Extension Service Specialist
Park Naturalist
Furrier
Field Man
Artificial-Breeding Distributor
Migrant Leader
General Manager, Farm
Mine Superintendent
Mine Foreman
Superintendent, Drilling and Production
Logging Contractor
Chief, Fishery Division
Commissioner, Conservation of Resource
Captain, Fishing Vessel
Mate, Fishing Vessel

Interested? See Appendix B



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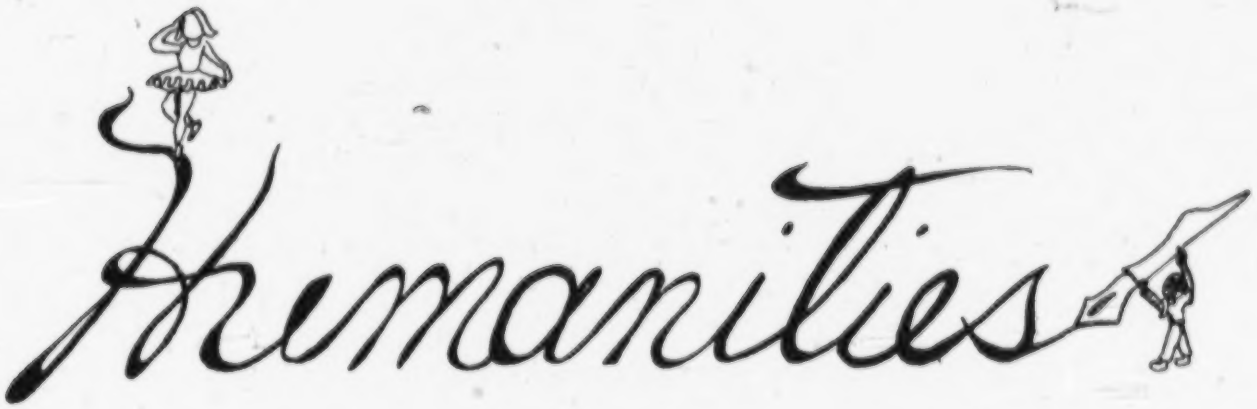


Write a story
tell it
paint it
sing it
dance it
Act it on a stage
Sculpt it out of stone.

Help us learn
the truth about
ourselves.

A TECHNICAL ILLUSTRATOR?

I am an artist, a technical illustrator working in industry. In this capacity, I do whatever work is assigned to me by my supervisors. Sometimes I do sketches or exploded views of some working part or unit of a complicated mechanism. Sometimes I am asked to do drawings for a parts catalog or illustrations for a repair manual.

There is some physical activity involved in my work because I must thoroughly examine the work project I am illustrating. For example, in illustrations for airplanes in the areospace industry, there is considerable walking and climbing over, through, or into the particular assemblies I am concerned with.

Another consideration in technical illustrating is time. There is usually a deadline to meet, and I have to schedule all of my activities with that in mind.

Technical illustrating in itself is not particularly exciting; however, the work remains stimulating and interesting for another reason. Because of my work, I am in a position to see our technology and the advancement that is being made in tools and mechanical know-how. It is amazing to see how sophisticated some of our scientific equipment has become.

Although I think a person can be happy in any station in life, I think anyone can be happier if he does that which he likes best. I have always had an interest in art and so was led to my present position. Art was my major throughout school, and preparation for my work included study in a major art school in southern California. Illustrating has permitted me to make a good living doing what I know and like best.

Any person with artistic talent can use it as a means for earning a living. If the artist has mechanical ability, he then can go into industry as an illustrator. Here he will do pen and ink sketches, line drawings, and views of components that cannot be captured by photography.

If the artist wants more freedom of expression in his work, then he should look into the commercial advertising field. Here he can use the various colors of the spectrum, work with brushes and airguns, etc. In any case, he can be doing that which he enjoys.

Technical illustrating, for reasons I've already mentioned, pleases me most. It has one other reward I didn't mention; that is, it is satisfying to know that my efforts are helping someone else perform his work a little better and easier.

A TECHNICAL MOTION PICTURE WRITER?

My profession, technical motion picture writer, is rather unusual, and although it falls generally into the category of technical writing, it is different in many ways from writing for publication. First, it involves the spoken rather than the written word. Second, it requires visualization and detailed description of the pictures which together with the spoken word convey the message.

Therefore, non-theatrical film writing (technical, business, instruction, or public relations) demands a thorough knowledge of motion picture techniques and, at least an acquaintance with cinematography, directing, and film editing. True the writer may not participate directly in any of these other phases of production, but he must be at least aware of their contribution to the whole. His physical work culminates in the script, approved by the producer and technical adviser. But if the writer is really conscientious, he will not be satisfied with his efforts, or for that matter dissatisfied, until the release print is on the screen.

> *" . . . no good motion picture, technical or theatrical,*
>
> *was ever made from a bad script."*

And the writer's reward in this multiple endeavor? It is sufficient to know that no good motion picture, technical or theatrical, was ever made from a bad script. If the film is good and serves its intended purpose, the writer can be assured that he has done his job well.

Inasmuch as the technical film writer works in two media – pictures and words – I find the most exciting part of my work is the development of an idea by the combination, juxtaposition, and interrelation of these elements. For example, a technical report film may show a missile exploding during launching and by itself, without words, a failure is denoted. However, if the narration accompanying this same footage explains how the problem causing the failure was solved, then the total impression is a positive one, leading the viewer to believe that a significant step forward was taken.

The most interesting aspect of my work is the challenge of interpreting technical material in filmic terms. Most technical personnel-engineers, scientists, etc., are competent to write reports on their projects, but it takes the skilled film writer to convey this same information in pictures and words.

Naturally, this entails understanding to a certain degree the technical material, and this too is an interesting part of my work. In effect, the best technical film writers have the ability to become "**little experts**" in the material to be presented and know how to limit themselves to understanding just the amount necessary to write an effective film.

I didn't just decide to be a technical motion picture writer. Circumstances are by nature not necessarily something you control, and in my case, I drifted rather than worked towards the position of technical film writer. I served my apprenticeship as a "**one-man motion picture unit**" and consequently performed all the phases of production – writer, director, cameraman, and editor – but it was still mostly by chance that I eventually specialized in writing. Because I have been writing full time for over five years, I assume that I have some small talent as a writer, but I can not in honesty say that I desired to be a writer from the beginning of my professional career. As jobs came along they happened to call for one or more of the skills I possessed, and so I moved from the one man unit to be a writer-director-editor, and later to writer-director and finally to writer.

I would recommend technical film writing to a qualified person for three reasons: 1) as I mentioned before, the film writer works in two media simultaneously and thus has a unique challenge to combine words and pictures into a meaningful whole, 2) technical film writing provides the challenge of interpreting non-filmic material – hardware and nuts and bolts information – into motion picture terms, 3) my work has the added challenge of learning about material that many people would never come into contact with. Thus I obtain a broad, although admittedly not deep, introduction to many fascinating areas.

ARTS AND HUMANITIES, MORE POSSIBILITIES

Curator
Essayist
Literary Writer
Poet
Playwright
Humorist
Illustrator
Commercial Designer
Arranger
Composer
Painter
Sculptor
Director, Art
Teacher, Drama
Dramatic Coach
Story Teller
Choreographer
Instructor, Dancing
Display Artist
Photographer, Portrait

Interested? See Appendix B

PRODUCT SERVICES

When it's malfunctioning
Broken
Needs a new
Gizmo

OUT OF ORDER

There's somebody around
who can -
Help.

A SALES-SERVICEMAN FOR OFFICE EQUIPMENT?

I have been involved in the sales and servicing of office machines for twenty-five years. My primary responsibility is to keep office equipment mechanically repaired and in good shape. Built into this responsibility is the necessity to establish a good preventive maintenance program. This kind of servicing requires some bookkeeping. It also requires keeping up with information from manufacturers' service bulletins.

The sales aspect of my work requires that I have the knowledge to match my customers' needs and requirements with the right machines, and I must be as adept at assessing customer needs as I am at selecting the right machine to meet those needs. In sales as well as in service, I must apply myself in a manner which will enable my customer to have faith in my ability; my business depends on it.

As a sales-serviceman, I don't sit in an office and wait for customers to come to me; rather, I must go to them. I personally like this aspect of my work because it keeps it interesting. Every day brings different places, different faces, and new problems. I am never bored. Also, it is reassuring to know that if I decide I want to work in another part of the country or even another part of the world, there is always work available to me in any metropolitan area.

It seems to me that my preparation for this work began in elementary schools, continued through high school and college, and still continues, informally, today. Specialized courses in electricity and electronics led to employment with I.B.M. From there, I went on to start my own service company, which I still operate today.

In summary, I would say that my work is interesting and varied, that if offers a challenge, that it pays well, and that it is a spring-board to many possibilities.

A WRECKING MECHANIC?

My interest in cars goes back as far as I can remember. This interest resulted in my acquiring my first car when I was just eleven years old. It was a 1932 Plymouth Roadster. I didn't buy it; it was a trade for some old tools someone had given me.

I sold two of the tires for five dollars, sold the rear end assembly for three dollars, kept the rest of the car and used most of the money to buy an old Ford. I was at that point in the auto wrecking business. Now, twenty-eight years later, I am still in the business.

> *"Not to know that Chevrolet motors from 1958 through 1968 are all interchangeable when used with the standard transmission, might result in losing several sales."*

A great deal has changed over the years. Both the mechanical aspects of the work and the general operation of the business have become much more complicated. At the same time, mechanization has taken much of the really heavy work out of the wrecking yard, and such innovations as the "**hot line**" (an open telephone line by which all subscribing yards keep informed of customer needs) have made the entire business operation much more efficient. Overall, I think the changes have made the business more accessible to the general public and more profitable to the operator.

The successful auto dismantler must make correct decisions based on both his mechanical and business knowledge. He must know at what point an automobile, even a running one, is worth more in several pieces than it is intact. He must know when it is worth his time to remove a particular part from a car rather than to sell the car outright for scrap metal. He must plan ahead so that he doesn't purchase more cars than he has space for, and yet he must be certain he has enough cars on hand to meet customer needs. And very important, he must know which cars have parts that are in demand by do-it-yourself mechanics.

The mechanical knowledge of the dismantler must be broad. He must be an all-round man rather than a specialist. His knowledge must cover all makes and models, especially with regard to what is interchangeable. Not to know, for example, that Chevrolet motors from 1958 through 1968 are all interchangeable when used with the standard transmission, might result in losing several sales. Generally speaking, the work requires a continued updating of knowledge, both business and mechanical, as long as one remains in the field, but usually this knowledge is gained on the job rather than through formal training.

There are many things I like about my work, and for anyone with similar feelings, I recommend it. I like working outside, I like physical activity, I like using my mechanical ability, and I like the challenge of keeping up with yearly changes in automobiles and with daily changes in customer demands. Certainly, I must mention that the salary is quite good. There is always work available. One more thing that's good about my work is the feeling that I too am doing my part for the ecology of the country! I recycle automobile parts.

A CUSTODIAN?

I am head custodian in a public school that houses approximately 2,000 students and teachers. I supervise a staff of several people, and it is our responsibility to keep the school clean and in good working condition. Our duties include maintenance of lighting, heating, and ventilation equipment. Security of the school and its equipment is also part of our responsibility.

Custodians do a lot of physical work, such as washing walls and furniture; sweeping and scrubbing floors; and performing maintenance on desks, doors, windows, and other school property. My main job is to schedule the work and walk around the campus to see that it has been done properly. I have to be available when situations arise that need immediate attention, and I assist the other custodians when it becomes necessary.

The variety in my work is the interesting part. Besides what I've mentioned, I must meet and talk with principals and teachers; I must schedule work loads for custodians; make requests for maintenance services; check and request supplies and equipment; work with low-pressure boilers; and handle all kinds of small problems and crises.

My work is usually not exciting, but it does provide satisfaction. I feel good when the school is clean and in good working condition. I also enjoy meeting new people and sharing work-related experiences with them.

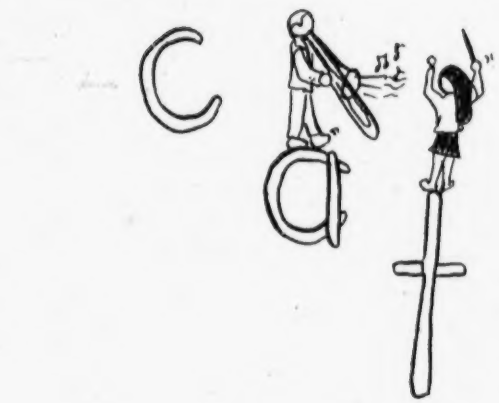
I began work as a custodian after responding to a help wanted ad in a newspaper. I passed the required written and oral examination and have worked for the school district since that time. I have enjoyed steady employment, paid vacation and holidays, a good chance for advancement, and as I mentioned earlier, a sense of satisfaction from my work.

PRODUCT SERVICES, MORE POSSIBILITIES

Electrical Technician
Electronic Technician
Spare-Parts Field Representative
Sales Service Man
Service Manager
Appliance-Service Supervisor
Manager, Marine Service
Manager, Technical Service
Service Representative

Interested? See Appendix B

Education



Finding the way
over
under
around and
through,
Exploring
the outer
the inner,
TURNING ON *to*
understanding is
learning is
growing.

A COLLEGE FOOTBALL COACH?

I am an assistant football coach at UCLA. I was undoubtedly led into this job through my participation in college football at Oregon State University. By playing without the benefit of an athletic scholarship (I refused three offers) or great physical assets, I probably gained the head coach's attention. I evidently made the squad on the basis of my hard work, dedication, and intelligence. I had given no thought to coaching as a profession and was quite surprised when first offered a position as a coach. Because of a military obligation, I was unable to take the job when first it was offered, but three years later it was again offered, and I accepted at that time.

The physical activities in college football coaching have been somewhat misunderstood. Other than being out of doors on the practice field two or three hours a day for about eighteen weeks a year, the job does not require much physical activity. While on the practice field, some demonstration work is required, but in reality, little strenuous activity is necessary in coaching.

> *"Big college football coaching provides an excitement I believe is rarely found in today's society."*

The on-field coaching is primarily the teaching of specific fundamentals and techniques to individuals and small groups. The ability to see errors and mistakes and to make appropriate corrections is very important. The use of various drills and a great amount of repetition is necessary in order that the players react instinctively to specific situations without having to think about what they should do. In many situations, to think is to be too late. In other situations, of course, a decision must be made, and quick thinking is important.

It is necessary to be able to drive the players to do many things that are not comfortable or natural, especially when they are near physical exhaustion. How to do this is one of the most difficult jobs in coaching. If you are too easy on them, you may inadequately prepare them for a game; if you are too hard on them, you may destroy their interest and incentive. It is almost imperative for a coach to have been a player at one time and to have experienced this feeling.

Most other activities of an assistant college coach may be classified as mental though they cover quite a broad area. Preparation for practice in either spring or fall includes:

1. Determining the various positions that must be practiced in order to overcome weaknesses and keep up with the level of team preparation.
2. Organizing the day's practice session by determining which positions are with a specific coach at a prescribed time for a particular drill.
3. Discussing personnel and any problems that are apparent either on or off the field. This takes place during a staff meeting which generally takes from one to two hours a day.

Prior to the season or spring practice, techniques, fundamentals, basic offenses and placement of personnel into positions must be determined by the coaching staff. A great deal of discussion time and blackboard diagraming is spent in the development of these plans. One or two assistant coaches spend a week or so visiting and observing other college teams during post season or spring practice sessions. Of course, we never visit teams that are on our future schedule, and we nearly always visit teams that had very successful recent seasons.

Members of our staff attend clinics held on various week-ends during the winter and always attend the American Football Coaches Association Convention the second week of January. At all of these, a valuable exchange of ideas takes place as well as a renewal of old social acquaintances.

The actual practice sessions begin approximately three weeks prior to the first game. This year our first game is September 13, so our practice begins August 23. For the first 10 days, we generally have two practice sessions a day. Beginning at this time and continuing until school starts in late September, the squad and coaches eat three meals a day on training table, and the players live in a school dormitory.

While recruiting of the high school and junior college athletes goes on continually, it becomes the first order of business once the season is over. Each assistant coach must initially visit the high schools and junior colleges in his recruiting area. He discusses possible prospects with the coaches, checks on grades with the counselors, and borrows films in order to study the prospect with other members of our staff. My recruiting area is San Diego County, Bakersfield, western and northern Los Angeles.

Once a prospect has been evaluated (considering film, transcript, height, weight, speed and attitude) to the best of our ability, the assistant coach decides whether or not to recruit him. If the decision is made to recruit the player, his parents are visited in their home and taken to dinner. The boy is offered an athletic scholarship and, we hope, sold

on UCLA. This young man will likely have identical offers from California, Stanford, and USC, among others. Each prospect is called once a week and sold more on UCLA. Each assistant does this as he sees fit – soft sell, hard sell, etc. Generally, about twelve to fifteen boys are recruited each year by each coach, and he will probably get 50 percent of them to come to UCLA. Following the end of the intensive recruiting season (March 15 – April 15), spring practice once again begins. The recruiting of outstanding underclass prospects (high school sophomores and juniors and junior college freshmen) continues, however. We always try to get them on campus for some of our practice sessions. One other part of recruiting requires that I speak to high school groups, especially in my recruiting area.

The most exciting part of my work is beating an opponent in a game. Football is a cross between chess and war. We coach our players to defeat an individual opposing player, whether it is in blocking, tackling, passing, catching, or punting. We hope that our fundamentals and techniques are better than our opponent's and that our players are more disciplined in their use. More exciting than the individual duel is being able to outmaneuver and out-prepare the opponent on a team basis. We hope that we can attack their offense and/or defense at their weaknesses by power, skill, and surprise. Doing all this under the constant, violent pressure of an opponent, with a time limit, and within prescribed rules provides an excitement I believe is rarely found in today's society.

There is a tremendous challenge in this job. It is a challenge to get the players to perform as you wish in practice, and a greater challenge in recruiting to sell our school and football program over our opponent's. Every day is difficult in this work. The situations that are faced may be similar but seldom, if ever, the same. There is a certain amount of glamour in this work, though it is limited for an assistant coach.

Because of the lack of security, the abnormally great amount of time spent away from home, and relatively low pay, I'm not sure I would recommend my type of work to a young person today, unless he met the following requirements:

1. He first had played big college football and had an idea of the situation and its demands. It could help if he could serve as a graduate assistant coach to get a more realistic taste of the job.
2. He had a wife who thoroughly understood the time the job would take from the family.
3. He was willing to earn a master's degree and probably do some work toward a doctorate.

Taking everything into consideration, though, I must repeat: Big college football coaching provides an excitement I believe is rarely found in today's society.

A RECREATIONAL THERAPIST?

I am a recreational therapist, which means that my job is to help people with physical handicaps learn to "**play**" their way back to optimum physical condition. Recreation literally means "**re-create**" in my work.

There are many physical and mental requirements for the recreational therapist; for example, I must consider the kind of handicap the patient has and then decide what function the therapy must provide. I must recognize and take into account the patient's physical ability, his emotional reaction to the suggested activity, and the ultimate result of the activity on the patient's condition. The physical aspect of the work is due to the need for demonstration and participation on the part of the therapist.

I find my work is always interesting because it is always challenging. It takes real creativity to provide a good theraputic activity that the patient will want to participate in because it is fun. And when it is successful, it is fun for me too!

Another factor that makes my job interesting is that it is in a relatively new field. It involves some of the principles of both physical and occupational therapy, and out of this combination is growing an exciting, new concept.

I have always wanted to help people, especially the so-called "abnormal" person. I realized the importance of recreation in this area some time ago while I was teaching an emotionally disturbed child how to swim. I gradually realized that in learning water safety, he became a much more secure person. I knew then that I could achieve my personal goal of helping others by entering this field.

My job requires patience: sometimes I wait months to see progress, and sometimes the patients I work with are easily discouraged. Even so, I know this is the right work for me. I enjoy having the freedom to be creative, to use my knowledge and special abilities in a way I think is important.

A JUNIOR OR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER?

Teaching is encouraging the emergence of another human being; it is having the infinite patience to allow others their own mistakes, and teaching is making it plain that you will be there to catch anyone who goes up on that tightrope.

> *"Teaching is not making anyone do anything."*

Teaching is not **making** anyone do anything. Good teaching is not something that can be easily defined, but it is instantly recognizable to another teacher and sometimes observable to students – right then or years later when they write or tell you, "You have the ability to make people think or believe, especially in themselves."

I teach because teaching-learning affirms life. You can't do either unless you are basically optimistic. I teach because it lets **me** create the atmosphere and, at the same time, reach out to many human beings – to talk and think and read and react about important ideas, about those things I really wonder and care about. Consider it yourself: how many opportunities are there for this, the very essence of life, in any other vocation? My observations reveal a set of professional and social activities frantically engaged in by most people to satisfy this basic human need. Teaching allows for the coming together, and in fact, should encourage it more. It can be that very special bonding, held together by many small delicate threads, spun out to one another; though it is barely noticeable to casual observers, this bonding is very precious to those who have the resulting beautiful woven fabric.

> *"Some say teaching is like acting, but if it is, it's definitely the new theater."*

Sometimes this bonding comes in casual remarks of shared insights after class, sometimes on official assignments, hastily typed perhaps, but carefully thought out reactions to one human's revelations of his very guts to another. Sometimes? – but that's the fun of it.

What does it take to teach? You. Everything you've got and then some. Mentally, physically and emotionally it's exhausting. And how you get "up" for the next day is something you'd better think about. I've worked in sales, clerical, and personnel positions,

and nothing is as totally draining. And if the person or persons you live with can't understand and accept this, you've got a problem. I like three or four hours of silence at home or in the beauty shop after school, and each June when school closes, I spend two or three weeks virtually by myself. My neighbors call it my "hibernation period." But the best part is wanting to go back again by September. The year to retire is when that feeling no longer comes.

Some say teaching is like acting, but if it is, it's definitely the new theater. There has to be action and reaction from the audience – teaching and learning are not spectator sports. The first idea I try to put across is reciprocity; and don't kid yourself, even the slowest individuals catch on to that, sometimes more gratefully than the others.

And don't delude yourself that you don't have to know anything; that's ridiculous, one of the fastest turn-offs. Just being a nice person is not enough – you must know your stuff and keep learning more. Start new classes; it's the quickest way to learn. And constantly take classes; it's healthier not to lose touch with what it's like on the other side of that desk.

Would I recommend teaching as a career. No! Absolutely not. Only those who already know they want to do it, should or really can. And you can't really teach someone how to teach. Some techniques can be distilled, copied, adapted, or passed on, but the total act cannot.

Teaching is not exactly an art, a business, or a profession. It is exactly what the practitioner and the immediate reactors (sometimes referred to as students) make it. It is not dependent upon what administrators, parents, or colleagues tell you it is nor should it be what they define and delineate as teaching. They all can add to the frustration, but they never create the exhilaration. You and your student do that.

There are days when you feel you'll never make it with all the meetings – faculty, department, PTA, professional – because teaching is not a part of all that. Teaching is an individual and personal act, and the important meetings occur when you come in contact with your students. That's also where the crucial tests of teachers are administered and graded, too.

We all have to make choices in this world. I choose to live, and that's why I teach.

A RESEARCH GEOPHYSICIST?

I am a research geophysicist at UCLA studying the properties of the regions of space near the earth. I work with data gathered by instruments aboard satellites which remain in orbit about the earth, frequently for many years. This data is radioed to the earth and then processed by computers. Finally, the job which remains is to interpret the measurements, to find out what all these measurements can tell us about the source of magnetic disturbances, auroral displays (northern lights), and other phenomena observed on the surface of the earth. We study the charged particles of the Van Allen Belt and the region of space called the **magnetosphere,** where the earth's magnetic field has important effects. These studies, involving development of mathematical models and, often, computer analysis, ultimately result in new understanding of the effects observed. The results are communicated to interested scientists by means of talks at meetings and the publication of papers in scientific journals.

> *" . . . it is exciting to be involved with ideas which are just being formulated and with the investigation of processes which are just beginning to be understood."*

I love my work for many reasons, but two of them are most important. First, it is exciting to be involved with ideas which are being formulated and with the investigation of processes which are just beginning to be understood. Second, my work brings me in contact with undergraduate and graduate students, for I also do some teaching. The experience of helping someone who is excited about his work understand something new is most thrilling. This observation applies also to my relation with my own children, which involves teaching in many forms.

Another appealing aspect of my work is change: research is never routine, students come and go, ideas are always new and evolving. It all seems fresh and different every year.

As I look back, I realize that I began my career preparation early. I loved math from high school days on, and was especially encouraged to go on in math by a wonderful teacher. In college, I found that physics (a field in which abstract-math is tied to reality) appealed greatly to me. When my husband's interest and mine began to converge, the way was clear for both of us. Though we work in slightly different areas of physics, we're both in the

field and enjoy sharing our work. Our son has begun to major in physics at college, so family discussions at our house can become pretty technical.

I'm not sure that I would recommend my work to another. National policy regarding support of space research is vague and unpromising at the moment. Jobs may be scarce for some time to come. But someone who loves the field will go into it anyhow and probably do well. Other areas in which physics is relevant, such as biophysics and biomedical studies, may be more practical specialties, but prognostication is dangerous. The important thing is to follow an interest and cultivate a talent in whatever field seems appealing.

A SCHOOL LIBRARIAN?

Most of my working days are spent in a school library. Don't look for me, though, behind the desk. More than likely I won't be there; rather, I will be "out on the floor" assisting students needing help in using the *Reader's Guide*, the reference books, or the card catalogue. As a school librarian it is not my job to give students answers. It is my job to show students where they can find any information they are seeking. Sometimes I may simply be helping someone to find a good book.

Another aspect of my work is administration. I must schedule the use of the library by classes and groups. I must suggest and initiate new library activities which will expand the service of the library. I must establish procedures for the circulation of materials, maintain records and reports, select all books and materials, and I must compile reading lists and bibliographies.

I became a librarian because I like books and I like people. I wanted to work with adults and with young people, so the secondary school library seemed to be the place for me. There, I knew, I would have a chance to work with the students and with the faculty of a school. I worked part time in libraries while in college and gained some knowledge, but the real interest came when I discovered the importance of the school librarian.

Although much of the work involved in managing a library is routine, there is always enough variety to keep it interesting. There are special requests by both classroom teachers and their students. No two classes visiting the library during a day will have the same need, even if the subject and grade level are the same. Getting to know individual pupils and their reading levels in a constantly changing student body also helps keep the work interesting. I find it fun to be sometimes the first to know about new books and to be able to read them before my friends read them.

Since I enjoy my work so much, I can enthusiastically recommend it to other people interested in books and people. The preparation requires one full year of graduate work beyond the bachelor's degree, this entirely in library science. Then, besides having a fascinating profession, you will enjoy a good salary scale, school holidays, and long summer vacations. But most important, you will be able to find the special pleasure I have enjoyed so many times when I have put the right book into the hands of the right person.

A COLLEGE PROFESSOR?

There is no more important task than teaching. I didn't realize that fact when I decided to become a teacher. In fact, my decision to become a teacher occurred because I wanted to become an international cricketer. (Cricket is a game played with a ball and bat by two teams.) At the time, the hours of teaching presented the best opportunity for practice. Once in teaching, however, I found it very rewarding and stayed.

At the present time I am a teacher at San Fernando Valley State College. I teach graduate students and supervise their independent work. Besides the time spent in the classroom, I spend many hours advising students about their programs. Committee meetings also occupy a great deal of my time. Add to this the time that **must** be spent in preparation of lectures and in keeping abreast of developments in my field of interest, and you see that the teacher's life is a busy one.

The one biggest problem I face in teaching is directly connected with being busy. I am usually too busy. Should I attend the professional meeting or should I work on the lecture? Should I read the article in this professional journal or should I write an article for that one? Do I have the time today to confer with that student? I must constantly make decisions about such matters, and frequently, I feel some frustration at the choices I have to make.

But that kind of frustration is really a small price to pay for the opportunity of being a teacher. My work is always interesting; each new class represents a new challenge and an opportunity to work with new people. In this way there is always variety. I find my work exciting and satisfying, too. Nothing else I know of can give the kind of satisfaction and excitement that comes from working with students and watching them develop.

I can, for many reasons, recommend the teaching profession to the qualified young person. I will mention again, though, the one consideration I believe is most important to the person thinking about teaching as a career: there is no more important task than teaching.

EDUCATION, MORE POSSIBILITIES

Research Engineer, Chief
Mathematician
Statistician, Physical Science and Engineering
Chemist, Inorganic
Physicist
Physicist, Electronics
Physicist, Light
Psychologist, Social
Psychologist, Educational
Director of Guidance
Psychologist, Counseling
Psychologist, Industrial
Economist
Historian
Research Worker, Social Welfare
Anthropologist
Nurse, School
Dean of Students
Department Head, College or University
Director of Student Affairs
Faculty Member, College or University
Principal
Music Supervisor
Teacher, Secondary School
Teacher, Speech
Teacher, Kindergarten
Teacher, Blind
Teacher, Handicapped Children
Home Economist
Instructor, Vocational Training
Director, Educational Program
Teacher, Visiting
Athletic Coach
Teacher, Adult Education
Library Director
Medical-Record Librarian
Translator
Teacher, Drama
Information Scientist
Programmer, Engineering and Scientific
Statistician, Social Science
Astronomer
Chemist, Analytical
Physicist, Electricity and Magnetism
Physicist, Heat
Physicist, Nuclear
Psychologist, Developmental
Psychologist, Experimental
Psychologist, Clinical
Psychologist, School
Director of Guidance in Public Schools
Political Scientist
Criminologist
Sociologist
Archeologist
Academic Dean
President, Educational Institution
Director of Admissions
Registrar, College or University
Teacher, Technical Education
Superintendent, Schools
Educational Therapist
Teacher, Industrial Arts
Teacher, Elementary School
Director, Special Education
Teacher, Deaf
Teacher, Mentally Retarded
Director, Vocational Training
Dean of Boys
Audio-Visual Specialist
Instructor, Correspondence School
Instructor, Auto Driving
Tutor
Librarian
Interpreter
Teacher, Art
Instructor, Dancing

Interested? See Appendix B

Personal Services

Provide the meal
Cash a check
Comb
Brush
Style hair and
Help people
Have a good
Day.

A FUNERAL DIRECTOR?

It is my responsibility to help people through a crisis period in their lives. I must be able to listen at a time of stress. Often, while listening, I must be able to put together what I have heard, sometimes very quickly, and find ways of helping to guide these people into a meaningful and valuable experience concerning the death of someone they loved. I am a funeral director.

My work with people is made difficult by the fact of their loss. Some people are quite belligerent, and I must be able to calm them and guide them; some are involved with a guilt complex that must be resolved. Sometimes families are divided within themselves, and their differences must be reconciled. And I must add that there are some few people who are fully aware of the fact that death is a part of life; these people are least in need of my counsel.

As you can see, the funeral director must be well trained in human behavior in order to succeed in his effort to guide a family into a thoughtful experience directly related to their loss.

The funeral director must find a way to help many families realize that a funeral service must include family and friends. There has to be a way to really draw the curtain, so to speak, on a life that we have known. The funeral director, if he is to help bring this closure about, must become part of the family he serves for a short period of time.

I gain a great deal of satisfaction from my work. Seeing families go into a funeral service expecting it to be a deep, dark drudgery and then discovering that it doesn't have to be that way, is very satisfying, especially when I know that my guidance has made the difference. I feel a real sense of accomplishment when I help a family accept death with a sense of understanding they did not have two or three days earlier. Of course, I share the credit for success with a staff and with a minister, but the responsibility for conducting the funeral is mine.

My work is always challenging and it is always interesting. No two families approach a funeral service in exactly the same way, so I must always attempt to meet the needs of a particular, unique family. And there are other aspects of the work, too. Sometimes I work with people before death occurs in their family. The object is to do away with fear, to show people how a thoughtful and meaningful experience can be brought about following a death.

Public relations is a vital part of a funeral director's life, too. Because he is in business and because of the nature of his business, the director should be involved in com-

munity affairs; he should have contact with churches, schools, and with professional people in the community. And to serve the community well, he must keep abreast of changes in the field of funeral service, and he must try to make these changes worthwhile to people.

I am the first person in my family ever to work as a funeral director, and my entry into the work was, I think, rather unusual. I was riding in a car in Burlington, North Carolina, late one afternoon. We passed by a funeral home, and suddenly, for no apparent reason, I realized that my life work would be as a funeral director. I applied for a position, served my apprenticeship, and graduated from the school of funeral service and embalming. I have always felt that I made the right decision that afternoon in Burlington.

Any young person who feels strongly about helping his fellow man, who wants to express his love and concern for others, will do well to consider working in this field. Most people are more receptive of kindness and understanding at the time of a death than at any other time; therefore, any person qualified for this work can find a tremendous opportunity to express his concern for others.

A COSMETOLOGIST?

My work has made it possible for me to travel extensively, to meet people from all walks of life, and to work with people in a way which helps them look better and feel better. My work is gratifying to me largely because it is gratifying to my customers. I am a cosmetologist, perhaps better known as a hair stylist.

My work has both physical and mental requirements; it demands a certain amount of creativity. I use my hands to create a sculpture-like silhouette or shape which will complement the stature and face of an individual. As I said, it takes creativity to do my work well, although most everything I do is based on learned techniques. In addition to learning the techniques and the principles of cosmetology, it is necessary to keep abreast of changes in fashions and styles because hair styles must complement the latest dress styles as well as the physical characteristics of individuals.

My entry into cosmetology came about because of an early interest in doing people's hair. At first, I didn't consider hair styling as a profession, but after graduating from high school, I thought it might be the right profession for me. I have never regretted that decision.

The only negative thing about my work I can think of is that it is sometimes necessary to work long hours, but it seems to me that this is more than compensated for by the fact that my hours are flexible and I make my own schedule to a great extent. Actually, I think I spend more time with my wife and children than do many men who work fewer hours. There are many other advantages to my line of work. After a reputation is established, the pay is very good, and there is always a demand for the skilled stylist. Also, because fashions are always changing, there is the excitement of being in the forefront of changes. Cosmetology is related to the whole fascinating world of design and fashion, and even to the entertainment industry.

Thus, my life is made up of styling hair, traveling, lecturing to other stylists, doing demonstrations for women's social groups, and constantly utilizing my creative talents in a most satisfying way. I am a cosmetologist.

AN OWNER OF AN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY?

When my door opens or my telephone rings, I never know whether I might be meeting a future leader of our country, the future head of a corporation, a young person starting out on his first job, or an older person who has been rejected for employment because of lack of training or experience. I am the owner of a small personnel agency.

My work is to find work for other people. Frequently people come into my office somewhat dejected because they have not been successful in their quest for employment. It is then my job to find out where their interests lie, what their capabilities are, what their education has been and what, if any, work experience they have had. I feel successful when I help someone find employment which enables him to earn a decent living and satisfies him emotionally.

The main qualifications for my job are enthusiasm and a love of people. I graduated from college with a degree in psychology, but college preparation is not always necessary in personnel work. Secretarial skills, such as typing or shorthand, are also valuable for men or women entering the field, but again, while these skills are valuable, they are not always required. What is always necessary in personnel work is **hard work**, constant effort toward self-improvement, and the willingness to spend time in keeping abreast of new ideas, professions, careers, and other aspects of the world of work.

There are many opportunities for people interested in personnel work. Personnel agencies need bright, enthusiastic persons who like to deal with people and who want to help their fellow man.

"When my door opens or my telephone rings, I never know whether I might be meeting a future leader of our country, the future head of a corporation, a young person starting out on his first job, or an older person who has been rejected for employment . . ."

Working in personnel will give a person opportunities to learn about other professions and occupations that are available. If at some time in the future he desires to leave the agency business and work in the personnel department of a large firm, go into business for himself, or even enter a completely different field, he will be better equipped to make such a decision. His experience in the agency will have taught him to listen perceptively to other people and to understand the desires of the employer as well as the employee.

It is worth noting here that I find my greatest satisfaction in placing the person with minimal skills and experience who really wants to work, whose attitude is "**I want to learn; I can learn; I will learn.**" For that person I will work as hard as I can in order to find a suitable job. The person who walks in and says "Well, I can't work before 9 a.m.; I have to leave at 5 p.m.; I can only work between this street and that street; and I must have X number of dollars" will possibly find employment through me, but I find myself less enthusiastic about that type of individual.

Some of those people who obtained their first responsible jobs through my agency are now in the position to call me when **they** need qualified personnel; they are now the employer rather than the employee. This, I believe, is a measure of my success as well as theirs, and it is a very gratifying experience.

A WIFE AND MOTHER?

First, let me tell you what I am **not**. I am not "**just a housewife.**" I **am** a manager of a busy enterprise called a home. In that capacity I must function as a maid, a counselor, a nurse, a taxi driver, a teacher, a recreational specialist, a cook, a waitress, an accountant, and a purchasing agent.

But in spite of the long hours and the variety of my tasks, I usually like my work. In fact, the variety is one of the things I like best about it. A housewife and mother never knows what she will be called upon to do next, and this keeps the job interesting to me. It also stays interesting, and even gets exciting, because on this job I am personally involved with the "company" in a special way. In a certain sense, I own the company, so when things go well and the company (sometimes called a family) seems successful, I am very happy.

Of course, I admit that there are times when I don't find my work exciting; for example, I don't particularly care for making beds. The routine jobs that must be done sometimes become boring, and I have to push myself to do them. Also, there are seldom any vacations. There are, in fact, times when it appears that it would be better to have an occupation with regular hours and with weekends off, but then everyone, even bachelors, must do some housework, and sometimes they have to do it on weekends.

I would recommend this work on two conditions only: First, you must be absolutely positive that you are very much in love with your partner, your spouse. Second, don't consider this occupation unless you know what you are getting yourself into. On first glance, almost every girl thinks it would be such fun to have a nice little place of her own, to cook exotic foods, and to have cute little babies. But it doesn't take long before the **playing house** period is over and all of the pretty new dishes are dirty and all of the clean clothes have been worn. She soon realizes that exotic meals are rather costly and all the budget can afford is hamburger. It's true that babies are cute, but they cry; they don't appreciate schedules or outside activities; and they grow up needing clothes, shoes, doctors, and an endless list of other things, including much love and attention.

Once you have decided to take up this occupation, it's difficult to change your mind. It's a lifetime position. As I said, I would recommend my work, but only if you start with the right partner. Of course, knowing for certain who that right partner is may be the most difficult question anyone can ask.

I, for one, am happy to be a housewife. Watching children grow and develop, keeping a family running, and facing the challenges that come my way are the things that give my life meaning.

AN AIRLINE STEWARDESS?

I am a stewardess for United Airlines, the largest passenger carrier in the world. At present, I work on B-747's and DC-10's, but also I am qualified to work on three other types of aircraft. My physical activities include greeting, helping, and serving passengers while they are aboard. I have been one of three girls serving 150 people a complete dinner in one hour, and believe me, that **is physical activity**! However, it's amazing the number of short cuts the company and the girls themselves have devised to assure that everyone is thoroughly wined and dined! Assisting mothers with small children, elderly people, and any others who have difficulty traveling is another activity of the stewardess. And I might add, it is fun to meet them.

Many people do not realize that stewardesses undergo special training, and part of this is **very** important, for these girls are responsible for passenger safety. We learn to operate emergency equipment such as fire extinguishers, oxygen bottles, and emergency exits. We know how to evacuate even the largest airplanes in less than three minutes. (Girls have saved lives in survivable crashes.) We must enforce FAA safety regulations on the airplane, and we try to be aware of any person who becomes ill or uncomfortable. Stewardesses have saved the lives of passengers suffering from strokes or heart attacks by administering oxygen. In two years of flying, I've had no major emergencies, but I am always alert to unusual events, and it's a good feeling to have the confidence that I could help others in an emergency.

Every trip I fly is different from the last. Even if I fly to the same place, the people I'm serving are new. I'm in a position where it is easy to strike up a conversation with any number of people. These people may be from other countries, they may be business tycoons, hippies, or crashing bores, but there's never a dull moment!

Just flying is exciting to me, too – the sights of the Grand Canyon, the Rocky Mountains, Crater Lake (Oregon) don't ever become boring. I also enjoy seeing the lights below and stars above me when sitting for a few minutes in the cockpit on a night flight (especially on a DC-10, where the cockpit has huge windows on all three sides).

There is a total **lack** of routine to flying which prevents the "**nine-to-five blues.**" I usually work for three or four days, then I am off for three or four days. Sometimes I have weekdays off, sometimes weekends. I also think the challenge of working with various crews and working for new passengers each trip makes flying interesting. And, of course, visiting new places on layovers provides chances to sightsee and take advantage of activities not offered at my home base.

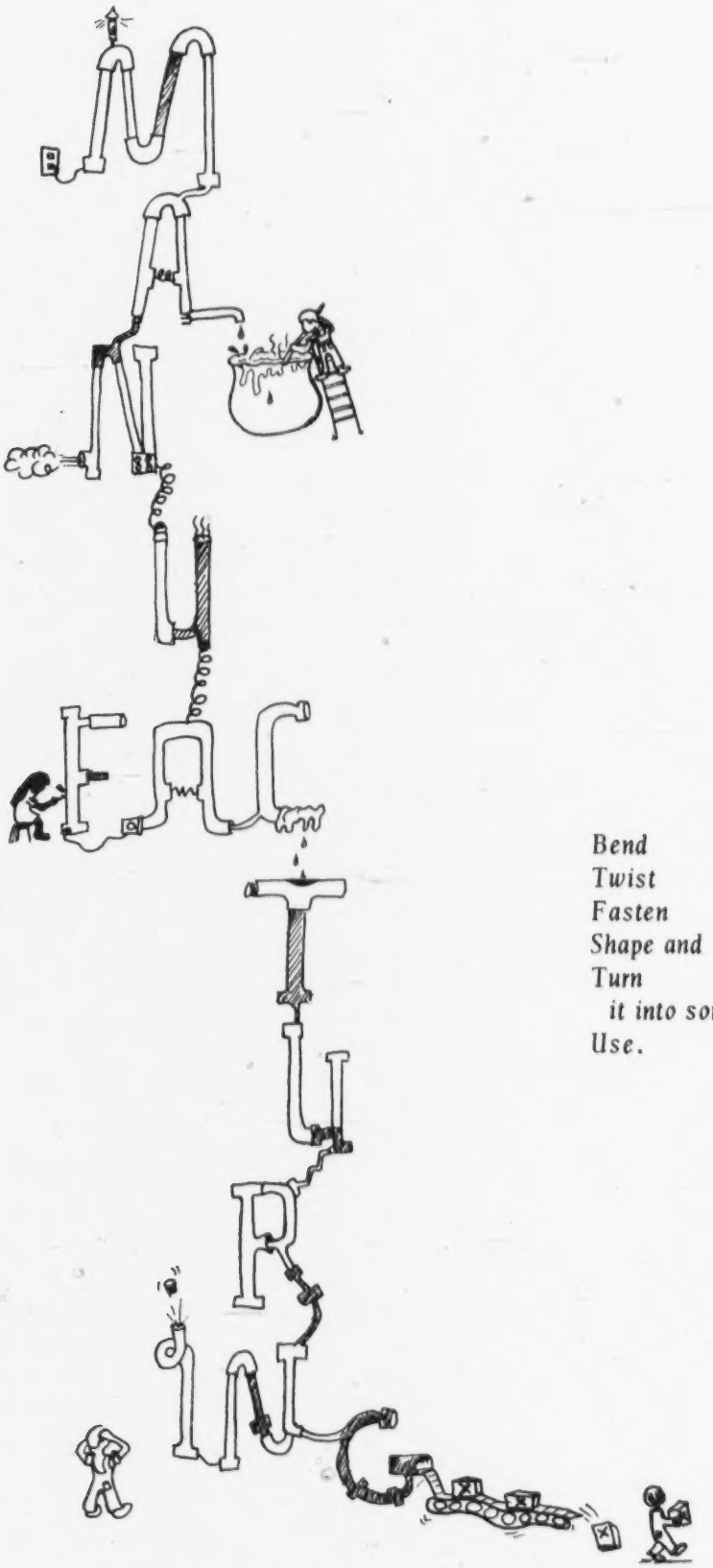
I think I was led into this work because of early experiences. My father was an Air Force officer from the time I was an infant until I was 22. I traveled with my family, never living anywhere longer than four years. When I was about to graduate from college with a teaching degree, I realized that I still wanted to travel and postpone settling down for a few years. I knew that stewardesses worked hard, but I also knew that they had access to **tremendous** discounts on international and domestic travel on their days off. Since I began flying, I've been to Hawaii twice, vacationed at Nassau in January, and skied at Lake Tahoe and in Colorado. I have also taken side trips to visit my family and friends all over the United States. I plan to go to Europe this fall. In other occupations it would take a much larger salary than mine to travel even half as much as I do.

Being a stewardess offers a lack of routine, a lot of time off to develop personal interests, and as I said, very good travel benefits. In addition, the job itself offers a chance to help others and to view a variety of life styles. It truly is a job where much of what you receive depends on what you put into it.

PERSONAL SERVICES, MORE POSSIBILITIES

Governess
Travel-Accomodation Appraiser
Bank Cashier
Housemother
Caterer
Manager, Barber Shop
Manager, Beauty Shop
Manager, Cemetery

Interested? See Appendix B



Bend
Twist
Fasten
Shape and
Turn
it into something people can
Use.

POWER MACHINE OPERATOR?

My work is sewing, which I do on a power machine at home. The work is on a piece-rate basis; that is, I'm paid so much per completed garment. My employer has two factories, and the material is brought to me pre-cut. There is a finished garment to go by, and my work is to sew up each garment following the sample. Sometimes I make several dozen of each pattern, sometimes just a few. Every new lot is a different style, and I work on all types of women's wear, such as dresses, skirts, suits, and coats.

In addition to sewing at home, I recently accepted extra employment in the evening. My employer gave me this other job of doing pick-up and delivery service to the different homes where other people are sewing.

There is really no excitement in my work, and I have to make an effort to avoid tedium due to the repetition of my labor. Fortunately though, since every new lot of material taken in represents a new style of apparel, there is certain amount of challenge in working out the "**scheme**" of assemblage. In this respect, I seem to catch on faster than others.

Sewing at home has advantages. It usually gives me the opportunity to work at my own pace. Also, I can alternate my sewing with other work – household chores, shopping, etc.

I also enjoy the evening delivery service because it affords me a chance to enter other houses and chat with other workers.

My work is much like my husband's work. He is a tailor, who works in a factory making men's clothing. We have two power machines at home, and at times when I have an overwhelming amount of work to do, he helps me. On the other hand, whenever he takes in private orders making suits or dresses for friends, I help him. I enjoy helping because I am able to learn new techniques and keep up on style trends.

I learned to sew in Hong Kong, where my uncle had a sewing factory. I sewed there for six years before coming to the United States. Even though we didn't know any English when we arrived, my husband and I have been steadily employed here. There are at least 100 garment factories run by Chinese in or near Chinatown in Los Angeles, and these are a great source of income for immigrants.

Our type of employment answers a need for people in our circumstances: people with little formal education but with a particular skill. Perhaps for the educated young person, this skill could lead on to training in dress designing or, coupled with business training, it could lead to the operation of a whole chain of sewing factories. For me, the work has been just what was needed.

A MANUFACTURING SUPERINTENDENT?

I am the department superintendent of the manufacturing operation that produces paper shipping sacks in a large paper company. This department, the multiwall bag department, is one section of a manufacturing complex called a primary mill. My basic responsibility is for departmental management of employees, equipment, facilities, raw materials, and products.

The physical activities of the department superintendent are limited to those generally associated with management work. A considerable portion of the day is spent sitting at a desk, but broken with repeated tours of the facility observing work in progress. No actual production work or physical labor is involved in my routine.

Management activities are primarily mental in nature and are most often those of communication and decision-making regarding day-to-day work situations. Administration, correspondence, telephone calls, and talking to people occupy the majority of the work day. However, considerable time is spent in planning, motivating, and training to achieve goals of quality and productivity. The supervision of long and short range planning of work, scheduling of equipment, quality control procedures, production efficiency, product costs and profitability, employee safety and morale are all activities in which the manager is deeply involved. Each requires coordination of decision and action to obtain the desired result of a smoothly functioning department.

> *"It is my opinion that management as a life's work offers tremendous returns from the standpoints of opportunity, challenge, interest, recognition, and job satisfaction."*

The exciting aspects of my work are difficult to list since they occur somewhat infrequently, now that I have performed the duties for a number of years. Exhilaration is a term that describes the feeling I notice in my work. It often occurs while I am working under extreme pressure in solving problems with multiples of possible solutions, each with a time element and a risk of loss involved. Exhilaration also occurs at the completion of a new installation of equipment; it occurs when a new product is introduced or when a methods change functions more smoothly and efficiently than had been planned. Exhilaration is felt in being acknowledged by my competitors as a leader in the field and in knowing that my techniques are considered worthy of emulation.

It is the fact that my work has so many facets that are constantly changing which keeps it interesting for me. There is never a dull, repetitive routine that must be followed day after day. The nature of the product produced is one that is essentially custom made for a new and different set of work requirements. This factor, plus a production method involving as many as 15 orders in various stages of manufacture on 35 to 40 pieces of machinery staffed by 150 employees over a three-shift production day, serves to keep the work varied and interesting.

One of the most satisfying aspects of the superintendent's job is being near to the action of production processes, equipment, and employees. The sights and sounds of manufacturing are fascinating at all times and add to my work interest.

Economic necessity led me into working for the paper company originally. It was the the only major industry in the small town where I lived, and after graduating from high school, it was the logical choice for employment. Once hired, I had personal talent and considerable good fortune that enabled me to progress to my present position.

Fortunately, my early work experience covered many aspects of the paper making process, so in a period of a few years, a good background was obtained. This led to laboratory technical work and, in turn, to production planning of various paper making groups. Along the way I was blessed with supervisors who were good teachers and who did not hesitate to pass along their knowledge to one who had ambition.

It was good fortune that placed me in the right place when a new bag production division was begun at the mill where I was employed. I was fortunate enough to start on the ground floor of a new operation and had an opportunity to grow with it. After joining the management of the new operation and later transferring to a new and larger facility in the present location, I was assigned the top departmental position.

My work, in general, is classified as management. The job functions are primarily those of managing and directing production activities. Such work is appealing to anyone who is ambitious and who has a drive and desire to use his natural leadership ability in working with people. It is interesting work, involving ingenuity and imagination, along with considerable personal skill and effort. It is rewarding in the sense of accomplishment. The financial gain is well above the average, but generally a bit lower than the salary of those in the professions.

Management activities are stepping stones to executive positions, and for those who reach this level, the monetary reward is great. It is my opinion that management as a life's work offers tremendous returns from the standpoints of opportunity, challenge, interest, recognition, and job satisfaction. It provides a sense of accomplishment and personal gain. All these things are in management, and I would heartily recommend the work to a qualified person.

A MEMBER OF TECHNICAL STAFF?

I am a member of the technical staff (MTS) of a large corporation, a corporation which is a part of this country's large aero-space industry. MTS, in my case, means that I am involved in several intellectual disciplines. Our job, involving analysis and study of total military systems and research applied to business and economic problems, requires that I work in the areas of engineering, mathematics, statistics, and probability. In addition, I must be skilled in technical writing so that I may translate findings into language that will be clear to people with varied backgrounds.

I find that my work is often exciting and always interesting. I entered this profession because its wide range of activities appealed to me and because I knew personally that I could do well in it. My desire to work in this industry was not something that I decided within one day, but rather something I decided over a long period of time. No doubt I was influenced by economic factors, geography, and status motives.

"It is exciting, too, to be a part of an industry which is involved in projects which are taking man further and further into the frontiers of space."

As I said earlier, my work is often exciting. The excitement comes from the fact that each day brings the challenges of facing real-life problems, abstracting the problems for possible solution, and I hope, obtaining a solution. It is exciting, too, to be a part of an industry which is involved in projects which are taking man further and further into the frontiers of space.

I also said that my work is always interesting. This is so because of the continual advancement of technology. Different problems are constantly created and need solution. This is true in society and in the military. It is the challenge of **wanting** to solve these problems which keeps my work interesting.

I recommend my work to the qualified young person because it is mentally challenging; the problems are real and deal with important current events. It is financially rewarding and secure, and perhaps most important, the potential for accomplishment is unlimited.

A FLAVOR MAN IN AN ICE CREAM PLANT?

Some people think that working in the dairy industry means raising cows, milking cows, or otherwise dealing with cows. This is true up to a point, but it is really a limited view. I have been involved with the dairy industry for over twenty-five years; I have raised cows and milked cows. But in my work experience, I have done much more than dairy work. I have worked in a milk processing plant, and I have been involved in butter making and cheese making. I have helped make powdered milk, and I have used powdered milk in many by-products, including ice cream.

I think my work is important, not only because it has provided my family and me with a better than average living, but because it is important to everyone. The health of the entire population depends on the availability of good, wholesome food, and the dairy industry does much to fill that need. No other industry is more important.

At the present time, I am flavor man in a large ice cream plant. It is my responsibility to turn a basic ice cream mix into any one of over 150 different flavors. Our company specializes in varied and unusual flavors, so my task is similar to putting the ingredients together properly to cook an exotic meal. Another similarity to cooking is that I follow a recipe. The ingredients include such items as fruits, nuts, candies, syrups, coloring, even cheese. A big difference between my work and the cook's work, though, is volume. During the summer months, our plant production average is around eighteen thousand gallons of ice cream each day. Can you visualize that much ice cream?

Because we deal with such large amounts of ingredients, much of our work is mechanized. There are pumps, pipes, tanks, freezers, motors, conveyor belts, trucks – all kinds of mechanical equipment involved in ice cream production. Therefore, mechanical skill or aptitude comes in handy on this job. The work really requires a variety of abilities.

I recommend a close look at the dairy industry for anyone who wants to achieve security for himself and for his family. The technical advances that have been made throughout the industry in the past few years are only the beginning of great things to come in the dairy industry, and in this industry, each technical advance has created opportunities for people who want to work.

A VICE-PRESIDENT OF MANUFACTURING?

I spent many of my working years in a kind of business that many children dream about: I worked in a candy factory. Actually, my work was not, for the most part, involved directly in the making of candy, because I worked in the management end of the business. (I did have candy when I wanted it, though.) I entered this industry, not because of a particular love for candy, but because I was well qualified through a technical degree from college.

Today I work for a different company. I am still involved in the food industry, but I don't think children dream very much about the product we make, even though it's important to them. We make vitamins. I am vice-president of manufacturing for a company that produces vitamins, minerals, and other food supplement capsules. I am responsible for the entire operation of the plant, exclusive of sales and corporate finance. I do, however, work closely with these departments. Most of my work is mental: planning, coordination, purchasing, supervision, scheduling, etc. The only physical activity involves several trips a day through the plant and laboratories to keep in touch.

One of the things which makes my work exciting is the fact that there are only four companies in the United States which do what we do, and we are the second largest. In the year and a half I have been with this company, we have tripled our sales and production capacity, added two buildings, increased our executive staff, and become internationally known. I take great pride in the contributions I have been able to make toward this growth.

Another highly enjoyable facet of my work is the spirit of complete cooperation and warmth at all levels of management, and between all levels of management, that exists in our company. I feel that this team spirit has helped overcome many problems that other companies, not having such a spirit, have suffered.

My work is constantly interesting to me, too. Our growth, and its attending (but pleasant) difficulties, is a constant challenge. Making sure that we purchase materials on time and at the best price, ensuring that customers' orders are filled on schedule and accurately, and keeping up the morale of the employees – all add up to a full work load.

I think that the food field, in its widest connotations, will always be an essential part of our economy. There is a growing need for technically trained people in all phases of it. Knowing that your life work contributes to the basic needs of people is an extremely satisfying feeling.

MANUFACTURING, MORE POSSIBILITIES

Engineering Designer, Aircraft Structures
Propulsion Systems Design Engineer
Aircraft Designer
Research Engineer, Aeronautical
Test Engineer, Aircraft
Electrical Technician
Electronic Technician
Draftsman, Electrical
Draftsman, Electronic
Automotive Engineer
Internal-Combustion Engine Designer
Air-Conditioning Engineer
Mechanical Engineer
Refrigeration Engineer
Draftsman, Mechanical
Chemical Engineer
Petroleum Engineer
Foundry Metallurgist
Metallurgist, Extractive
Quality-Control Engineer
Time-Study Engineer
Business Agent, Labor Union
Port Engineer
Draftsman, Ship Engineering
Auto-Body Designer
Draftsman, Heating and Ventilating
Draftsman, Plumbing
Draftsman, Refrigeration
Chemist, Physical
Industrial Bacteriologist
Pharmaceutical Bacteriologist
Industrial Designer
Clothes Designer
Women's Garment Designer
Sign Designer
Cartoonist
Buyer, Livestock
Log Buyer
Buyer, Agricultural Produce
Buyer, Wool
Buyer, Grain
Brewmaster
Wine Maker
Manager, Sales

Interested? See Appendix B

TRADE

Analyze
Use statistics to
Buy
Sell
Negotiate a contract.

Deposit
Withdraw funds to
Budget
Spend
Audit the records and

Turn the wheels of the nation's
Economy.

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FINANCE

62/09

AN ACCOUNTANT?

I am an accountant, but rather than explain my particular job at this moment, I'll tell you something about the entire field of accounting. I discuss it this way because there are hundreds of accounting jobs, and within any one of them, nothing remains static. Laws change, accounting principles evolve, business grows (or declines!), and people and subsidiaries are added. Accountants are involved in all of these changes.

There is not much physical activity in accounting. It's sometimes necessary to lift large ledgers and tab runs, but that's not really difficult; more strenuous and more fatiguing is the occasional mental strain from long sessions of extreme concentration, as in conferences or problem-solving sessions amidst the usual turmoil and interruptions of a busy office.

I entered the field of accounting almost by accident. I was working as a legal secretary for an attorney who owned a business. He asked me to do some bookkeeping tasks for the business, and I discovered two things: accounting is fascinating to me, and I have an aptitude for it. Now I work full time in accounting.

There is a great deal I like about the field. I like being "**in the know**" within the management of a business or other organization. I also enjoy seeing my planning, my forecasts, or designs of procedures come true. I find it exciting, too, to be involved in the constant changes that take place in the field.

Accounting requires, in addition to basic mathematics, the ability to analyze, to think logically, and to apply principles to practice. The ability to communicate well is also important in most phases of accounting.

The work remains interesting because of the variety and change it has and because of the element of problem solving. Each problem is a challenge, and the solution is twofold because accounting is both a science and an art. The mathematical part is precise, so there is the satisfaction of finding the exact solution. The art of accounting is in the necessity for choosing between methods or theories or conflicting principles. The resolution of that problem also brings great satisfaction.

I recommend the work to anyone with interest and ability in accounting. There is always a need for this skill because there is not a business or government agency or large organization of any kind that can do without accountants. And the range is limitless – you can remain in a junior position or go as far as you aspire. As with law, it is the gateway to management. If you're not sure you would like accounting, it's easy to find out! Take a single course. Most people love it or hate it at once, so you needn't waste your time if it's the latter.

For me, the discovery of accounting was a most fortunate accident.

A FASHION COORDINATOR?

A fashion coordinator, like any other coordinator, must deal with several different aspects of a particular kind of work. In my case, this means examining all the new prints, weaves, and fabrics that appear; making decisions about what our company will use; and working with craftsmen, salesmen, and executives.

This is exciting work, and it is challenging. Selecting the new styles and fabrics is always a challenge, and putting old, "couldn't sell" fabrics in new styles (getting rid of last season's mistakes) is equally challenging.

I became involved in the garment industry because that was my husband's work. He operated a small jobbing business which we slowly converted to a manufacturing company. I organized a sample department which, in a way that I think was quite exciting, gave us the final impetus we needed to switch completely to manufacturing. This came about because we were the first company in California to promote and sell stretch pants. From there, we developed a good set of patterns and, with a good reputation, built up a tremendous business.

This kind of work is always interesting. There is always something new: the new fabric, the new style, the competition, the new crisis situation that needs to be handled by me. There is plenty of opportunity for self expression, for being creative, for thinking for myself. There is the opportunity to gain success, to feel important.

There are so many reasons I can recommend this work to the qualified young girl; for example, she can earn a lot of money, have a challenging experience, get to the top relatively quickly, can feel important, and have fun. Also, there are so many opportunities. This field is bigger than the designing field and requires less talent. (At least, it requires a kind of talent that isn't so rare.)

There are many ways to learn what is necessary and enter the industry. Studies in marketing, clothing design, textiles, and color and design in clothing – all help. Home economics, liberal arts, and business are all good background courses. You can enter this field through department store training, colleges, trade schools, or apprentice training in the garment industry.

The fashion coordinator's work is usually done under the pressure of deadlines and of risk-taking. There are the times when nothing will do but to work late, to sacrifice some hours of rest or recreation. But the sacrifice is never regretted; the pressure is always worth it. Nothing quite compares with the joy and thrills that are yours when you see your line selling or being advertised or when you see people wearing **your** creation!

A BUSINESSMAN?

I am in business for myself. I sell advertising specialties which are business promotional premiums and executive gifts. You've seen them: the balloons the shoe store gives away when it opens, the key chain you get from the drug store with the store name on it, the gift a salesman gives to his good customers, and the calendar all kinds of business men give out each year. All of those are called advertising specialties.

Except for the yearly tax forms, I alone do everything it takes to run a complete business. I was well trained for this, for I started work as a shipping and receiving clerk and worked my way through most of the aspects of the business world. Since I had only one year of college, this on-the-job training has been invaluable to me.

> *". . . I alone do everything it takes to run a complete business."*

Today, I call on people, answer telephone inquires, make sales, order the items from suppliers, take care of all correspondence, keep files for each customer, make sure the customer receives the order in good condition, and make out the invoice to the customer. I pay all the payables (bills) and make sure we get all the receivables (money owed to my business).

When I'm not engaged in these activities, I do research and keep a current catalog file – along with everything else, I sometimes think. Mainly, I think of ways to help my customers increase their sales by using our items. When customers use my ideas and they do increase sales, this is the most exciting part of the business. When my ideas don't work or when they aren't even tried, it is the biggest frustration. But regardless of how my suggestion turns out, I don't dwell on it for long because I always get another idea. My next idea, whatever it may be, always gets me moving again, and I'm off on another presentation. I've always had ideas, even as a child, and I think that has been my greatest asset in business.

Lest you think that my business demands all of my time and energy, I want to point out that I do have outside interests. I have been an adult leader in Boy Scouts; I am a member of the National Audubon Society and participate in field trips, and my wife and I have a fairly active social life. Yes, I am busy, but busy doing the things I enjoy doing.

My work is always interesting because there is always something new to consider: new items, new developments, new concepts. And it is always interesting to talk with executives of large corporations and with business men who agree with my concept of how they can work out their problems.

My work is interesting, too, because I am my own boss. My time may be used at my own discretion, and I have time to think before I act. People who work for others must often compromise their own ideas and methods to satisfy their employer's wishes, but I only do that on rare occasions when my customer insists.

There is great opportunity in advertising specialties for the qualified person. Most young people start out as salesmen. In that capacity, they have the opportunity to meet men and women from any kind of business they choose. That, in itself, is valuable, even if they don't stay in this business. But if they do stay, if they have the ability to do independent thinking, to plan a presentation and carry out the plan, they will do well. If a person is willing to work hard, to want to do the work better than anyone else, he will succeed.

AN INSURANCE SOLICITOR?

I am a licensed insurance solicitor working with my husband in our private agency that handles both insurance and real estate. My area of responsibility is general insurance, excluding life insurance, and I deal in fire, automobile, homeowner's protection, and public liability.

There is very little physical activity involved in my work aside from rare calls to clients' homes or places of business. Such a call might be required to photograph a building for purposes of fire insurance or to get a signature on an application.

Most of the work is done in the office: sending out billing, typing endorsement forms, telephoning clients, filling out claim applications, and settling claims. In connection with all of these. I perform clerical and bookkeeping tasks.

My work is not usually exciting. Since insurance is business in a negative sense – protection against harm or damage – action or excitement comes only in the form of accident, casualty, or disaster. Of course if one were **very** successful in selling a great amount of casualty insurance, thus earning a tremendous commission, that might be considered exciting. Such is not the case for me, however, as I do mostly renewals and do not solicit much in the way of new business.

My view is that the greatest satisfaction in this work comes from helping the insured settle a claim; that is, securing compensation for a loss that he has suffered. It is also satisfying to have helped people provide protection for their property and possessions.

An interesting aspect of the work lies in discovering the many ways that material assets can be covered or, to put it another way, gaining knowledge of all the different insurance policies and coverages. It's a fascinating study.

The circumstances which led me into insurance work are somewhat unusual. My husband decided his business was getting too large for him. I took insurance courses and then took the examination for a state license.

As I stated before, insurance selling is an independent endeavor, and no one holds you back except yourself. The usual progress is from solicitor to broker or agent, and most often the solicitor works under an agent until he himself exchanges his solicitor's license for a broker's license. At that point, he is on his own, commission wise.

I think all phases of the insurance business offer excellent career opportunities. For someone who likes to make contact with people in all walks of life, insurance can be a wise occupational choice.

A SALESMAN AND SALES MANAGER?

I am a salesman. My present work is in wholesale sales and sales management in the commercial refrigeration equipment field. I am involved in setting up retail outlets and service departments. I assist new retail dealers with advertising, sales training, product shows, financial procedures, and market surveys. My work carries with it the necessity for travel and irregular hours.

Selling is sometimes exciting, and it is always interesting. The excitement is in feeling successful. Analyzing a customer or firm to determine needs, assisting them to meet the needs, and later, seeing how my work has benefited the customer is exciting.

Change and the competitive atmosphere keep the work interesting. There are new people to meet, new situations to handle, new products to learn about, and always the challenge to convince others of the value of my ideas and methods.

I am in sales because I like working with people. I enjoy convincing people to make changes when I believe the changes will benefit them. I also like to be liked. The sales field offers me opportunities in all of these areas. Besides that, the financial rewards are very good.

Anyone who can perform well under competitive pressure, who is willing to devote long hours to his job, and who likes working with people can get a feeling of great accomplishment and good monetary rewards from selling.

A CLAIMS ADJUSTER?

Are you interested in things mechanical? Do you like to work on engines? Can you make an old car run the way it used to? I can answer yes to all of those questions, but that's not what I'm going to tell you about. I am, you see, a claims adjuster for an insurance company. I mention my background in auto mechanics because that's what led me into my career in insurance.

I began my work in insurance as a claims adjuster for cases involving automobiles. This occurred after sixteen years' experience in the auto repair business. After that start in claims adjusting, I went back to school to study all the policies, not just those written on automobiles. I learned how to read law and interpret it, and then I took courses in investigation. I had to study home construction and estimating of buildings. I have spent the last seven years taking courses to better myself in my work, and at present, I am studying casualty work. I never forget, though, that my basic background was sixteen years in the automobile repair trade.

Claims adjusting is mostly a mental activity, and very little physical effort is involved. My work does involve driving a car, for I have a large territory. I am responsible for three counties in Southern California: Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and Ventura. The job mainly consists of knowing how to estimate correctly damage to automobiles, homes, and property in general. Also, I must know how to investigate an accident and obtain the needed facts to establish a liability or a defense on the part of my client. My work involves the settling of bodily injury claims, and therefore necessitates my knowing what the injuries are, understanding them, and evaluating them for their proper insurance value. The culmination of my work is a release and a settlement.

The exciting part of this work is its constant variety. Many people believe that an accident is an accident; very few realize that no two accidents are alike. Actually, I should use the word "loss" rather than "accident" because loss includes all types of losses, from a large house fire or fatal accident to the small fender bender incident. Each loss must be investigated and handled on its own merits.

Another exciting part of my work is in my meeting of Mr. Public. I deal with all types of people, from the Hollywood star to the man on relief, and I meet people in all walks of life, from all professions. I never fail to look forward to the next encounter.

My work is always interesting. It is interesting because it is necessary to be constantly learning. Every day our society improves itself, and we must stay with it. I must constantly be aware of changes in law and in interpretation of existing law and of changes in construction of our automobiles. I must understand new building methods and materials.

I must understand treatments for old injuries and learn about injuries that are new to me. There isn't a day that goes by that I haven't learned at least one new thing.

I wholeheartedly recommend my work to the qualified young person. This occupation carries a great opportunity for advancement because insurance companies are constantly growing. It also carries a very high degree of security. Your income is secure. It offers outstanding retirement benefits in the form of profit sharing. It's good, clean, honest work, rewarding in many ways. The opportunities to increase one's knowledge are never ending. All insurance companies have many training programs designed to increase the skills of their employees. These programs even include college courses. The companies will provide financial assistance to any employee who completes these courses and will pay any remaining costs upon the employee's graduation. The employee is then advanced in proportion to his knowledge. This field is truly wide open, and young people today are being sought more than ever before. Who could ask for more?

TRADE AND FINANCE, MORE POSSIBILITIES

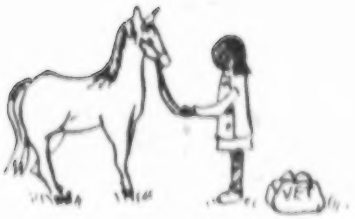
Programer, Chief, Business
Programer, Business
Economist
Price Economist
Budget Consultant
Lawyer, Real Estate
Furrier
Photographer, Portrait
Accountant, Budget
Accountant, Tax
Buyer
Securities Trader
Buyer, Assistant
Buyer, Chain Store
Dealer-Contact Man
Director, Industrial Relations
Manager, Employment
Field Representative
Estate Planner
Underwriter
Bondsman
Freight Traffic Consultant
Wholesaler
Trust Officer
Securities Trader
Manager, Insurance Office
Loan Officer
Business Agent, Labor Union
Manager, Convention
Credit Analyst
Actuary
Statistician, Business and Economics
Industrial Economist
Tax Economist
Lawyer, Corporation
Fashion Artist
Photographer, Commercial
Accountant
Accountant, Cost
Auditor
Buyer, Time and Space
Purchasing Steward
Broker
Manager, Advertising Agency
Public Relations Man
Manager, Personnel
Personnel Recruiter
Claim Examiner
Manager, Electronic Data
Loan Counselor
Hospital Insurance Representative
Manager, Store
Manager, Parts
Property Rental Agent
Supervisor, Credit Union
Manager, Property
Manager, Hotel
Director, Food and Beverage
Director, Securities and Real
Appraiser, Real Estate

Interested? See Appendix B

Health

AND

WELFARE



Is there a doctor in the house?
a dentist?
an inhalation therapist?
a counselor?
Somebody around who can
prevent
diagnose
cure?
Who will be
first in aid for
people who need
people?

A SCHOOL NURSE?

I am a school nurse. My day is filled with more unscheduled events than probably any other person's on the campus. Any type of nursing position calls for a lot of spontaneity and flexibility, but the demand is greater in school nursing. To be a school nurse is to be in a position of "**on call**" or "**ready available**" at all times. Accidents usually don't happen at convenient times. You never know when someone may become ill or when a student is going to fall the wrong way in a football game and fracture his arm. From the shop classes there are bruises and cuts; from the cooking classes there are occasional burned fingers. Then there are the incidents of broken knuckles and black eyes from the fight in the corridor and the rat bite in the science class. These are just a few of the many unscheduled happenings and strange accidents that can occur in a typical day.

While all of these unscheduled events are taking place the nurse has additional work to do. Consequently, as a school nurse, your activities are never finished, and more time is always needed. For example, all students receive a partial health examination and evaluation during their school career. School physicians are scheduled to visit schools one day each month, and all special health matters must be referred to them by the school nurse. Additionally, it is the school nurse's responsibility to check the vision of all students in the school. When a student is discovered to have a vision problem, a conference is held with the parents, and arrangements are then made to determine whether glasses are needed. Along with these duties is the necessity for many formal and informal conferences with parents and teachers. Yes, the nurse is busy.

The school nurse is the only medically trained person on the campus. You have as many opportunities to teach as any teacher in the classroom, and ultimately, you will discuss health factors and counsel with far more students and parents than the classroom teacher.

Each day is a challenge and certainly keeps any nurse on her toes. You never know where or when you will be needed. You never know what rare health problem will come to your attention next. Because of this, many school nurses have a varied background in nursing experiences and careers. Educationally you are required to have a bachelor of science degree and a health and development credential in addition to being a registered nurse.

One of the circumstances that led me into school nursing was my interest and desire to work with people in a positive atmosphere. A school nurse's focus is on maintaining health and on doing what must be done to obtain and keep the optimum of health and well-being, which includes one's adjustment in life.

I particularly enjoy working with students at the junior high school age. It is amazing to see them grow, literally and figuratively, and at this age, protecting their health becomes most important. I like the feeling of being a small part of guiding their steps towards health.

If you **want** to become a school nurse, I highly recommend it. You must want to very much, though. You must want to work with children. You must want to work creatively with your hands and thoughts in caring for others. You must be a person who likes to be surprised and who is ready for the unexpected. You must be able to laugh at the ridiculous and be able to empathize when there are painful and sad events. You must realize that your tiredness at the end of the day is just one of the ways in which you know that you are needed. You must learn that job satisfaction is mostly from within. Most important, you must be a person who enjoys helping other people.

A CLERGYMAN?

Mine is a most exciting vocation with an endless variety of experiences. Its challenges enable one to develop and use creatively all of his natural talents and abilities. I'm in the business of changing lives and of helping people find out who they are, how they can gain meaning in their lives, and how they can help make ours a better world in which to live. I am the minister of a church.

One night when I was twelve years old and sitting in an evening service in a small rural church, the feeling came to me that God wanted me to become a minister. That feeling has never left me. All through elementary school and high school, I was the only one in my classes with such a vocational goal, and I found that I had to work hard to attain it. To be a minister in my church, one must have a bachelor's degree from a university or college, then go on to complete at least three more years in a graduate school called a seminary.

> *"I'm in the business of changing lives and of helping people find out who they are, how they can gain meaning in their lives, and how they can help make ours a better world in which to live."*

As a minister, one must develop knowledge and skills in a wide variety of areas. He must become a public speaker, preparing and delivering one to three addresses each week. He is expected to continue studying. A minister must also become a teacher. He is expected to have some knowledge of, or skill in, church music. He must be a good business administrator and must be adept in personnel work. He will have to become a financier (money raiser). He is expected to be a good pastor as well as an experienced family counselor, and he is also expected to be a skilled youth worker.

There are many joys of a ministry. There is the satisfaction of being able to counsel young people and families with all kinds of problems, from courtship to vocational choices; there is the thrill of seeing lost, lonely, confused, defeated, and suffering people having their lives transformed and seeing them become good, happy, well-adjusted, strong, positive people; there is the joy of performing wedding ceremonies and of baptizing babies; there is the satisfaction that comes from helping families in times of trouble.

Among the difficulties a minister has to wrestle with are the problems of trying to keep several hundred persons working harmoniously together in the same organizations; the strain of criticism whenever someone is not pleased with a facet of the church's program; the strain of guiding individuals and families through the great crisis periods and tragedies

of life, such as incurable illnesses, broken homes, and deaths. But helping his fellow man in times of stress and strain also brings a great sense of reward and satisfaction to the minister.

These days, church-related vocations offer a larger array of vocational opportunities than they ever have before. For instance, in my experience as an ordained minister for over twenty-seven years, I have done the following things:

Served as Youth Minister on a multiple church staff.
Taught Bible classes to various age groups.
Conducted Daily Vacation Church Schools.
Raised money for and built three new church edifices.
Served on the Synod staff of my denomination as executive director of the health and welfare corporation of the churches that supervised the operation of three large retirement residences for senior citizens.
Supervised the fund raising for and the building of a six-million-dollar retirement residence.
Supervised the fund raising for and the building of a million-dollar hospital.

For me, however, the greatest joys and satisfactions in the work of the ministry come from the personal contacts the pastor of an individual congregation has with families and members of his church and community.

The work of a minister never becomes dull and boring because no two days are ever exactly the same. While the minister of a church can never expect to become wealthy, there are other joys and satisfactions that more than compensate for that fact. In my denomination, a pastor's salary is adequate to support his family according to the standard of living enjoyed by the average family in his congregation.

I tell young people in my church that it is very important for them to begin as early as junior high school to think about the vocation they will pursue. In the process of their thinking, I encourage them to search their minds and pray to their God, asking for guidance to help them choose the vocation that will best enable them to develop all of their talents, give them joy and satisfaction, and help to make this a better world in which to live.

I can whole-heartedly recommend the ministry of the church as one vocation that remarkably fulfills all of these criteria.

A PSYCHOLOGIST?

I am a psychologist employed in a school for children with learning disorders. This particular school is affiliated with a large university, and the facilities are partly used for training and research activities.

One of my major responsibilities is the psychological assessment of a child's problems. This usually includes getting a case history from the parents, administering psychological tests, and interviewing the child. The psychological tests tap a wide variety of areas, such as intellectual functioning, perceptual-motor abilities, school achievement, and personality measures.

After the assessment, there is follow-up activity. I counsel the parents and interpret the test results, and often I give referrals to community agencies. And finally, there is always the preparation of written reports which are sent to schools, physicians, and community agencies.

My work gives me the opportunity to provide a service which can be of value in helping people towards a more fulfilling life. People who have had problems with their children for a long period of time often complete the counseling and feel that, for the first time, they have a direction in which they can go to solve their difficulties. Seeing that I had some function in bringing about positive changes in people is probably the most exciting aspect of my work.

The great variety of people and their problems keeps my work interesting. I can never say that it is really dull or monotonous. Another aspect that keeps it interesting is the vast number of unanswered questions there are regarding human personality and behavior. In spite of the tremendous amount of research, very few generalizations about personality are possible. Every case I see is unique.

My interest in people and also the challenge involved in unravelling the mystery of human behavior had something to do with my becoming a psychologist, but I actually had little knowledge about the field before I took my Psychology 1 (Introduction) course in college. Thanks to a stimulating teacher and a good choice of reading assignments, I recognized that this was the area I wanted to pursue as a career. Although I worked primarily with adults at first, I gradually began to recognize that, in terms of making significant changes in behavior, the place to start was with the child.

Before I would recommend this area of work to anyone I would want the person to be aware of the very long period of preparation it requires. This involves about five years of study beyond the undergraduate degree in order to obtain a Ph.D. After that, an internship is usually required, and it is quite some time before any adequate income is received.

However, assuming the person is academically inclined and can do without any substantial financial return for quite a while, psychology is one of the most satisfying occupations. This is especially true if the person feels that he wants to be involved with people and instrumental in making a better life for them. The work will never get dull, and every day will bring new challenges. In this increasingly industrialized society, an occupation that brings you in intimate contact with human emotions and values will be a most satisfying career.

A GENERAL DENTIST?

The challenge of my work is in repairing a part of the most complex machinery in existence – the human body. Often I do my work under adverse conditions; that is, I work without help or even interest from the patient. I am a dentist.

Since I am a general dentist, I do anything in dentistry which the patient might need, and I am qualified and trained in every aspect of the profession. Some work (orthodontics and a little surgery) I send out to certain specialists, for I feel they are better trained than I in their fields. My decisions in these areas also are based on a consideration of the time-to-profit ratio and the patient-satisfaction-to-patient-expense ratio.

I find the challenge of my work exciting. I must work with all types of patients, trying to repair a broken-down portion of a human being. In dentistry this must be done, in most cases, without benefit of help from the body. (This is different from medicine in that most of the doctor's function is getting the body in good enough shape to cure itself.)

The work is always interesting. Although certain procedures are always in order for particular problems, there is always enough variety to keep dentistry interesting. Every patient is different, and the dentist has to consider the whole person in his work.

I decided when I was very young that I wanted to be a dentist. That decision, along with a great deal of hard work in all of my schooling, enabled me to reach my goal. Overall educational planning, I should mention, was a very important aspect of my becoming a dentist.

I have never regretted my decision to become a dentist. In order to say this honestly I must consider more than monetary rewards, which are poor at first but later become very good. This work, which is very demanding physically and mentally, and which requires that important decisions be made quickly and correctly, has another kind of value. It has the value of providing me with personal satisfaction. I am doing a job that matters to people, that helps people. No other reward is more important.

A CERTIFIED REGISTERED NURSE ANESTHETIST?

I have two major responsibilities in my work: the first is to provide comfort and safety for patients undergoing surgery; the second is to provide proper working conditions for the surgeon. Meeting these responsibilities involves administering appropriate drugs, monitoring the patient's condition, and providing any necessary assistance and support which might be needed.

> *" . . . I must be aware of new knowledge that can make my administration of anesthesia to my patient as safe as possible."*

I worked several years as a registered nurse before going back to school to become an anesthetist. It wasn't that I didn't like working as an R.N., but rather that I felt it was time for a change, for something a little different. Fortunately, I work in a field where such a change is possible. I am still a registered nurse, but now I am also a specialist in the field of anesthesia.

It was necessary that I go back to school to become an anesthetist, but even after finishing my formal training, and after beginning work in the field, I have to continue reading, studying and attending conferences to remain up-to-date. New drugs, anesthesia techniques, and surgical procedures are continually being developed. It is essential in my work to participate in a program for continued education because I feel I must be aware of new knowledge that can make my administration of anesthesia to my patient as safe as possible. Personally, I don't mind this necessity for continued education. Although it is time consuming, it does keep the work interesting and challenging, and to me, that is important.

The work is challenging in another way, too. Each patient presents different considerations and different problems. I must use my knowledge in selection of drugs and technique to provide optimum results. I must be prepared for any emergency that might arise as a result of the patient's disease or condition, the surgical procedure, or individual reactions to drugs.

Because there is a demand for people with my skills, I know I will never face the problem of unemployment; in fact, I know it is possible for me to find work in almost any part of the country where I might wish to live. But I recommend my work most for other reasons. Anesthesia is a field that offers an opportunity for service and for challenging, interesting work to a person with the necessary qualifications.

HEALTH AND WELFARE, MORE POSSIBILITIES

Psychologist, Social
Psychologist, Developmental
Psychologist, Clinical
Psychologist, Counseling
Criminologist
Research Worker, Social Welfare
Sociologist
Anesthestiologist
Cardiologist
Dermatologist
General Practitioner
Gynecologist
Intern
Neurologist
Obstetrician
Ophthalmologist
Otolaryngologist
Pediatrician
Psychiatrist
Radiologist
Urologist
Osteopathic Physician
Dentist
Pedodontist
Orthodontist
Veterinarian
Laboratory Technician, Veterinary
Pharmacist
Nurse, School
Nurse, Anesthetist
Nurse, General Duty
Nurse, Office
Nutritionist
Dietitian
Medical Technologist
Dental Hygienist
Audiometrist
Podiatrist

Chiropractor
Optometrist
Audiologist
Speech Clinician
Sanitarian
Music Therapist
Occupational Therapist
Recreational Therapist
Inhalation Therapist
Medical Assistant
Dental Assistant
Physical Therapist
Nurse, Licensed Practical
Medical-Record Librarian
Clergyman
Missionary
Medical Illustrator
Counselor, Camp
Superintendent, Hospital
Program Director, Group Work
Welfare Director
Director, Classification and Treatment
Federal Aid Coordinator
Caseworker
Caseworker, Child Welfare
Caseworker, Family
Parole Officer
Probation Officer
Social Worker, Medical
Social Worker, School
Social Group Worker
Group Worker
Social Worker, Delinquency
Casework Supervisor
Director, Camp
Case Aid
Recreation Leader
Urban Planner

Interested? See Appendix B

TRANSPORTATION

Communication

Fly there
Take a train
Bus
Sail across
Walk

or

Telephone
Send a wire
Teletype
Broadcast it on
TV
FM
AM
UHF
Get the message?

92/93

A SCHOOL BUS DRIVER?

As a member of the U.S. Naval Reserve on flying status, I frequently spend weekends flying as flight engineer on transport planes. I consider that work to be a way of unwinding, of relaxing after a week of my regular work: I drive a 91-passenger school bus.

My work requires that I transport school personnel, first grade through community college, on various trips and excursions all over the Los Angeles area. My work day always begins by bringing people to school, but it doesn't always end when I take them home. Frequently, there are trips immediately after the regular assignments, such as transporting athletic teams or musical groups. And besides these trips, there are usually trips in between my regular runs; these are field trips for students to the museum, the music center, the zoo, etc. I sometimes drive as many as 300 miles per day!

Part of the preparation for my job I acquired while driving trucks. I was a line driver for a freight company for several years before driving the big busses. When the company went out of business and I needed another job, I applied to the school district. After a short wait, I was hired, first as a truck driver, then as a bus driver. There are similarities between driving trucks and busses, of course, but there are differences. I consider driving busses to be the more difficult task.

So far as the actual driving goes, I must be able to handle the bus, the largest one manufactured, in all kinds of weather and under all kinds of road and traffic conditions. Much of my driving is at peak hours on the freeway, but I also have to drive on narrow, steep roads on my regular runs to and from school.

Added to the basic task of safe driving is the necessity for maintaining specific standards of behavior among my passengers. Their safety is my number one responsibility, and I must be aware of what goes on inside the bus as well as outside. I must maintain the kind of discipline that continues even when my attention is diverted by traffic or by other driving conditions, and I must maintain this discipline in a manner acceptable to my passengers, the community, and the school district.

One of the reasons I like my work is the challenge it presents. It is not routine driving. Besides the difficulties I've already mentioned, there is the added element of time schedules. I must be certain places at certain times, regardless of traffic, and this takes knowledge of driving conditions all over the city as well as careful planning. I am often assigned the difficult schedule because I have a reputation for being able to maintain schedules other drivers can't handle.

Another reason I like my work is the fact that it gives me contact with young people of various ages. Sometimes, when we go to a part of the city which I know particularly well, I have the opportunity to explain to my passengers (including the teacher) what we are seeing. I am able to do this, for example, on trips to the San Pedro area because of my naval experience. I enjoy this opportunity to teach.

I recommend my work to anyone who likes to drive and who enjoys working with young people. It is interesting, challenging, satisfying work. There are possibilities for advancement to head driver (in charge of drivers in an area), dispatcher, senior dispatcher, assistant to director of transportation, and so on, if one is so inclined. Personally, I like to drive.

A SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL AIRLINE CAPTAIN?

"The sky's the limit" is a saying that may apply to any profession offering an individual an opportunity for advancement limited only by his own ability. The saying is true of my profession, but the sky is involved in another way, too. I am a scheduled commercial airline captain. Most of my working hours are spent in the sky!

My work can be described as "transporting persons, U.S. mail, and air freight from one part of the country to another with security, safety, and comfort." The skill required to perform this task is considerable. I must make very quick decisions based on many variables. The basic knowledge required is extensive and varied. I must have an understanding of an extremely complex and sophisticated piece of mechanical equipment. I must also have knowledge in the fields of communications, navigation, and weather. I must be able to work closely with other people. To keep abreast with what is happening in so many areas is a constant challenge presented by my work.

I decided to become an airline pilot when I was in junior high school. I'm not sure why I made this decision, but I believe it was partly my father's influence. He was a locomotive engineer on the big Mallet, four-cylinder mountain locomotives. I knew he loved his work, and probably, had the airplane not been invented, I would have followed in his footsteps. In a way, I think, I have anyway.

Although routine flying can actually become almost boring because of the rarity of anything out of the ordinary occurring, it never ceases to be satisfying. And there are the times, occasionally, when a bit of adverse weather, a thunderstorm, for example, has to be encountered with wisdom and experience. Also, there is the constant challenge of avoiding human error or resolving a mechanical failure without injury or damage. There is the knowledge, too, that no two flights will be exactly the same. There is the new crew member to work with, the new route to fly, and the new problem to solve.

Each person should find a niche in life which will give him peace of mind, financial security, gratification of accomplishment, and respect from society. My vocation offers these things, plus the extra benefits of travel at reduced rates and liberal time off to pursue other hobbies or avocations.

I love my work for one more reason though, one that nothing else I know of could provide. It is the feeling I get each time I fly of being an integral part of a powerful mechanical expression of man's ingenuity.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDITOR FOR TELEVISION?

I am the environmental editor of a network television channel in Los Angeles, California. I'm a news reporter specializing in stories about land use, air and water pollution, recreation, and the use of natural resources.

This work involves the full range of broadcast journalism skills: It means "**digging**" for stories by telephone, by mail, by face to face contact, and through travel. It involves researching and assembling facts pertinent to the story, writing the story as concisely and interestingly as I can, and working with the camera crew to find newsreel pictures that will demonstrate and help to explain the main points of the story. As environmental editor, I must also work with film editors in "**boiling down**" the film to its most salient points. Finally, I must voice the story behind the film or broadcast it live on camera in the studio.

My work is exciting in two ways: Perhaps the most exciting specific activity is gathering facts about a situation that has not previously come to light and having the competitive thrill of beating the other media to an important story. It is also exciting to communicate a fact concerning the environment to someone who was unaware – a fact which he thinks is important and which may move him to became concerned and actively involved with the state of our environment. I frequently meet people who say, "I saw your story on television. I never knew about that before." That's the pay-off for any sincere journalist, in print or electronics.

I lived many years on a backwoods farm in southern Iowa. I was witness to the dust bowl and to the great conservation fervor that followed it. Thus, I have had an intense, life-long preoccupation with conservation of all natural resources. I think preparation for my present job began during my childhood on the farm.

My education includes bachelor degrees in agriculture and journalism and a master's degree in political science.

My work experience includes several positions in broadcasting and work as a university technical writer. My present position has permitted me to combine my three dominant interests—conservation, politics, and writing. I feel especially fortunate in that my present employer is the first in the United States to have a full-time environmental reporter.

My work offers a different challenge each day. I am so much involved that, at this point in time, it has become impossible for me to go anywhere without finding a new story idea. My work has become a very important part of my life.

Given the public's present (and I hope, lasting) concern for the wise use of land and other resources, there is a warm response to the kind of environmental information that I provide. In other words, I'm usually appreciated, and even when the reaction to a report is negative, it is still stimulating. Most significant of all, I can sense an occasional inkling of things moving in the direction I think they should go, and I feel that maybe I have something to do with it.

A NEWS REPORTER?

I'm a reporter at an all-news radio station. My work assignments usually are given to me by a news director or an editor. Assignments can be anything from a political story or a news conference to a fire, a funeral, or any other kind of story.

Most of my work is done "**in the field.**" I drive a mobile unit, an automobile that's equipped with two-way radio equipment. I might go to the scene of a story and go on the air talking about it from right there. After I do a "**live shot,**" which involves ad-libbing on my part as I'm talking with the anchorman, I stay in the car and write scripts dealing with the same story. These other versions are "**filed,**" again from the car, but this time to an engineer who puts the stories on tape for later broadcast. Sometimes I'm out in the car all day, going from one story to another. Other times, I might spend all day in the studio.

> *". . . I was sitting at home with my hair set, the phone rang and the editor asked if I could rush to Los Angeles International Airport because he had reports that Howard Hughes was on his way in."*

On some occasions I can generate stories myself, something that I've heard about, read about, or maybe one of my contacts has called me about. Before I do anything on this kind of story, though, I ask permission of the news director.

Obviously, the job involves much more mental than physical work. I'm constantly trying to say things in a manner that will interest the listener and be clear to him. I must do this without stating my own opinions. It's a discipline.

Physically, the job is fast paced, and one has to be able to change midstream. If I'm working on one story when something suddenly breaks and my boss says "**Go,**" it's my job to switch gears and give the new story my full attention. There are often technical delays, and many mishaps can take place; so physically, I've got to roll with the punches and keep thinking at all times. My job is to get the news on the air as soon as physically possible without sacrificing quality and authenticity. Lots of people in the business get ulcers because, physically and emotionally, the job is hard on them.

The most exciting part of my work is the variety. I truly never know from one minute to the next where I'll be or what I'll be doing. I thrive on that. There is a certain routine to my hours, but it's understood that if something big breaks, nobody goes home. For example, one evening when I was sitting at home with my hair set, the phone rang and the editor asked if I could rush to Los Angeles International Airport because he had reports that Howard Hughes was on his way in. It turned out to be a false alarm, but of course it was fun anyway. It's also exciting getting to go places and meet people who would not be available to me if I were just "**Jane Citizen.**"

It's ego fulfilling to get comments from listeners. When they're interested in something, I really feel I've done the job of communicating. When they bawl me out for something, it's frustrating, but it serves to keep me on my toes.

There are weeks at a time that are dull, news wise. But I keep working away, knowing that something will break. It always does, and that knowledge is what keeps me going. We live in an exciting world.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, MORE POSSIBILITIES

Audio Engineer
Telephone Engineer
Distribution Engineer
Transmission Engineer
Airport Engineer
Purification-Plant Operator
Sewage-Disposal Engineer
Steam-Distribution Engineer
Gas-Distribution Engineer
Chemist, Water Purification
News Analyst, Broadcast
Editor, Newspaper
Editor, Magazine
Critic
Feature Reporter
Interpreter
Translator
Photographer, News
Producer
Disc Jockey
Director
Director, Advertising
Superintendent, Communications
Superintendent, Generation
Superintendent, Transmission
Director, Operation, Broadcast
Director, Sports
Yardmaster
Manager, Telegraph Office
Producer
Producer, Assistant
Air-Traffic-Control Specialist, Tower
Flight-Operations Inspector
Airplane Pilot, Commercial
Mate, Ship
Tugboat, Mate
Tugboat, Captain
Ferryboat Captain
Master, Ship

Radio Engineer
Telegraph Engineer
Electrical Engineer, Power
Radio Engineer
Highway Engineer
Railroad Engineer
Superintendent, Water and Sewer Systems
Heating Engineer
Nuclear Engineer
Editor, News
Script Writer
Editor, Book
Columnist
Correspondent
Reporter
Foreign Correspondent
Writer, Technical Publications
Cameraman
Announcer
Sports Announcer
Manager, Advertising
Import-Export Agent
Superintendent, Electric Power
Superintendent, Gas Plant
Manager, Terminal
Director, Program
Train Dispatcher
Station Master
Superintendent, Waterworks
Editor, Newsreel
Commissioner, Public Works
Air-Traffic Coordinator
Supervising Airplane Pilot
Helicopter Pilot
Pilot, Ship
Master, Yacht
Dredge Captain
Master, Passenger Barge
Conductor, Passenger Car

Interested? See Appendix B

Protectors
Inspectors
Guardians of the nation's

Interior
Exterior.

Government for the people, by the people, is the people.

A CITY COUNCILWOMAN?

As a member of the City Council in Los Angeles, California, it is my responsibility to help make decisions which affect the lives of over 2,800,000 people. To meet this responsibility, it is necessary that I keep informed on the many, many complicated issues that are considered by the council. I must also be available to people who come to me with problems or ideas.

My work keeps me very busy. I spend five days a week in council and committee, plus weekends and evenings with people at meetings. Besides those activities, I frequently make speeches to large groups, participate in informal discussions, direct my staff, do some telephoning, and manage to find time for desk work.

What do I get from all of this? A salary, of course, but much more. I also get a feeling of personal accomplishment. I can see that it makes a difference to individuals and to whole communities that I am in office and willing to work for what I believe. When people come to me with problems or ideas, I can do something to help, sometimes not as much as I might want, but enough to count.

> *". . . it is my responsibility to help make*
>
> *decisions which affect the lives of over 2,800,000 people."*

With the great variety of working activities and people I meet, my job never becomes dull. A day may start with a visit to an elementary school, include a public hearing in council, a discussion with young people at the beach, a meeting with businessmen about the airport, a meeting of policemen and community leaders, and end with a TV taping.

My election to City Council came about because I have always liked being involved with people. While my children were little, I enjoyed being involved in community-related activities with them, such as Camp Fire Girls, Boy Scouts, and P.T.A. I was also very active in the League of Women Voters, which gave me the idea of running for office and helping to make decisions for the entire city.

My work in City Council has enabled me to meet many kinds of people, some famous, some with big ideas, most very thoughtful. One major conclusion I have drawn from knowing these people and from being involved in the council is that our country needs the best and most interested people in government. The work is interesting every day and provides an opportunity to do things that are important, which can be most helpful to people. We need different kinds of people, and especially more women than are presently involved.

A FIREMAN?

Today's fireman is part of a modern, efficient work force known as the fire service. I am a fireman and proud to be one of an elite group of men who daily risk their lives for the public. As a member of a large fire department, consisting of approximately 2,000 men, I am privileged to work with the finest and latest fire-fighting equipment and with men who have the training and ability to put such equipment to its best use.

I was influenced in becoming a fireman by my desire to have an occupation in which I could be physically and mentally active. I did not want to be tied to a desk or to a machine. I wanted to be independent and yet have the chance to function as part of a team, and I wanted the right to do things on my own initiative, at least part of the time. The fire service has satisfied me in all of those areas.

Basically the jobs of firemen and the aims of the fire service are fire prevention and fire suppression. These are two distinct yet related aims. Probably the most familiar of these responsibilities is fire suppression.

My work in fire suppression requires that I operate hose lines, rescue people, enter buildings that are involved in fire, perform salvage work, and clean up after fires or other calamities. At times the work is quite demanding physically, so I must remain in good physical condition. Such activities as carrying ladders, hoses, air masks, etc., are a regular part of fire suppression.

Along with the physical work is the necessity to think clearly and to have the ability to develop a plan of attack on a fire that will use manpower and equipment to best advantage. In preparation for this work, firemen are required to study many different aspects of fire behavior, including the chemistry and physics of fire, water hydraulics, and even building construction. Firemen must understand fire so well that correct decisions can be made during times of extreme exertion and changing conditions.

The other aspect of the fireman's profession, not so obvious to the public, is our work in the area of fire prevention. Firemen are required to be qualified inspectors so that they can inform the public of potential fire problems. Statistics have shown that fire prevention work has substantially cut the number of lives and amount of property lost to fire. For that reason, a fireman will spend a great portion of his duty time in his response area doing inspections in the various commercial and industrial occupancies. To do his inspection work well, the fireman must be familiar with many of the codes and ordinances which govern the use of highly dangerous chemicals. One more requirement in this work is the ability to relate well to the public, because fire prevention involves educating people and motivating them toward safe practices.

The fire fighting aspect of my work is of course the most exciting. Roaring down crowded streets with sirens, lights, and horns is a very exhilarating experience, and when the fire has been supressed, it is satisfying to see the results of your efforts. Also exciting and rewarding is rescue work. Rescue involves the fireman with all kinds of people in many different situations.

A fireman is exposed to a totally different work environment than most men. He is on duty twenty-four hours at a time, and his work may take him any place within his area. He never knows exactly what may be asked of him.

The individual considering fire fighting as a career must be very flexible, must be adaptable to varying situations. He must be able to work closely with other people, and he must want to serve the public. He must be physically strong, and he must have common sense. If he qualifies and if he has a desire to be a fireman, he will have the opportunity to earn a good salary and other benefits while performing an important function in his society.

A LEGAL SECRETARY?

While I was still in high school I developed an interest in shorthand and typing. After high school I entered college and because of my earlier interest, I took courses in the areas of business-finance, business law, political science, and of course, shorthand and typing. During this time, I didn't know exactly what occupation I wanted to enter; I just knew the kinds of work I most liked to do. But when I discovered that legal secretaries were in demand and when I found out what their work involved, I knew what I wanted to do: I would be a legal secretary.

I enjoy my work very much. It is interesting, varied, and even fun. There is a feeling of prestige in working with professional men who work hard at helping people. A responsible legal secretary must assure an attorney that the documentation on file with the Court Clerk is in order at trial time. This sequence of events makes each day interesting, challenging, and personally rewarding.

A legal secretary may work with one attorney or with a law firm. I work in both capacities, because I am a secretary in a nine-man law firm, as well as personal secretary to the senior partner. A typical day is spent with the usual dictation, preparation of legal documents, setting up of appointments for the attorneys, and seeing that these appointments are met with some degree of promptness. Also, court calendars must be kept with unfailing accuracy so that each attorney knows when and where to appear.

As legal secretary, I must be both efficient and accurate. I do have tools to help me, though, such as dictating equipment, recorders, copying machines, and even computerized automatic typewriters.

Much of my work, like that of the attorneys in the office, must be done under the pressure that is created by the necessity for meeting time schedules while maintaining accuracy. Also, in spite of certain routines, each day in a law office is different from the others; each day presents a new situation to handle or, as I view it, a new opportunity for learning. The work is always interesting.

There is much to recommend my work. Legal secretaries are in constant demand. The salaries are usually open, commensurate with ability. Opportunities for advancement are on a continual basis. And apparently there is no age requirement for women working in a law firm. Typing and shorthand ability are an asset to young women in trainee positions, and there is always work for the older woman with years of experience.

Mine is a profession where I meet exciting people from all walks of life, some with problems that must be settled in court. However, some problems can be worked out with patient negotiation, compromise, and settlement conferences. Communication is an interesting art, and it is practiced daily in a busy law office.

A LAWYER?

I am a lawyer. My job is to give legal advice or assistance to a person who has a legal problem. In other words, my profession is concerned with helping people. I help people solve problems (such as a person who is involved in a lawsuit). I help people accomplish things (such as a person who is organizing a business). I help people find security (such as a person who seeks advice in the planning of his estate).

Helping people is very rewarding. But a lawyer cannot always help his client in the sense of obtaining the result the client is seeking. The inability to help people can be a very frustrating and sad experience.

While this is not true of all lawyers, the majority of my work day is spent in my office. Clients come to me with a myriad of questions and complications that arise out of our complex modern life, and my time is spent in conferences with the client and other parties involved in the transaction. Time must be taken also for researching legal questions in the office library; drafting contracts, memoranda and other documents; consulting with office associates; and dictating correspondence. And I must not forget to mention the telephone. Talking on the telephone takes up as much of my time as any other activity during the day.

> *" . . . the role of the lawyer is both more difficult and more necessary as time goes on."*

My decision to become a lawyer came so early in life that I really cannot pinpoint the circumstance. Aptitude tests indicated that I was suited for the profession, but these came after my goal had been established. I can only say now that I cannot imagine doing anything else.

My work is always interesting to me, because it is intellectually challenging and stimulating. The law is ever changing, and life becomes continually more complex. As a result, the role of the lawyer is both more difficult and more necessary as time goes on. The legal profession has so many directions in which a lawyer can direct his career that he need not worry about becoming bored with it at any time.

My work is exciting because it is so varied. I never know what new problem will be facing me the next day, or even the next minute. It is exciting because it is suspenseful. Will the negotiation be successful? Will the other side accept our offer? Will the proceeds from the transaction be received in sufficient time to avert some other disaster? Will the judge agree with our position? Will he decide in our favor? Will the government agency grant our request?

But most of all, my work is exciting when I am able to help someone who needs help badly. It is exciting to be a part of the resolution of a problem with a happy ending.

One other aspect of my legal training is exciting, but is only indirectly related to my work. This involves the opportunity I have, because I am a lawyer, to contribute my time and skills to community betterment projects. I can aid in the organization and operation of charitable endeavors that appeal to me. I can provide valuable assistance to candidates and voters in political contests. I can help candidates and voters to understand existing and proposed legislation or court decisions.

I recommend my profession to the qualified young person. The legal profession affords a young person an opportunity, perhaps unparalleled, of serving his community. At this time in history, when young people are more than ever concerned with social change and social justice, the young person who pursues the law as a profession can direct his concerns in a meaningful and constructive way.

A POSTMAN?

Almost everyone has seen me (or one of my colleagues) on the job, and almost everyone has had occasion to use the kind of service I provide. I am a postman; I deliver mail. My job consists of getting the mail sorted at the post office, preparing it for delivery, and delivering it. I deliver thousands of letters, magazines, newspapers, circulars, packages, and samples every year. I try to get the mail delivered as quickly as possible to the correct addresses.

The work is not physically or mentally hard, although looking at numbers and addresses all day can be tiresome. Concentration is necessary because so many names and addresses are similar, and it is easy to mis-deliver the mail. It is also a challenge to deliver the great amount of mail that is improperly addressed. I like to think that my corrections offset my mistakes, but I think I am the only one who realizes that.

There is much that I like about my job. I enjoy the day-to-day relationships with many of the people on my route. Often the way people react when they receive mail can be very amusing. I like my work too, because it is important. So much depends on the mail. Another good aspect is the stability; there is never a lack of work to be done by the postman.

I will not get rich as an employee of the post office, but I am comfortable and have a good life. The pay is good, and so are the benefits. I have had many friends who, at one time, thought that they had better jobs than mine, but now I have as much materially (if not more) than they do. Many of them, in fact, have come to me to find out how to get work at the post office. (If you are interested, entry into postal work requires a civil service examination.)

I was working in a factory before I came to the post office. I applied to the post office and was given a chance. My job here is like heaven compared to the work I did in the factory. I enjoy my work and would not hesitate to recommend it to anyone.

A POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS OFFICER?

I am a lieutenant of police with the Los Angeles Police Department. I am the coordinator of non-punitive contacts for a division of the department, one of sixteen community relations officers assigned to each of the department's patrol divisions. The community must become better informed about the policies and practices of its law enforcement agency, and it is part of my job to be an interpreter, relating police purposes and procedures to the community, and conversely, relating community fears, apprehensions and sentiments to the department. By developing a greater interest and understanding of differences in race, national origin, religion, culture and economic status, the police will gain support from the community. The Community Relations Officer(CRO) exerts leadership in attaining this goal.

The CRO also works with his fellow policemen. By promotion of those ingredients designed to improve the day-to-day human relationships of every member of his division, the CRO can do much to help in police-community relations. The CRO helps bridge the gap between citizen and police.

The CRO is also the assistant division commander. He must learn to interpret policy and practice in the same manner as the commander of the division. He must develop administrative insight and knowledge. He is an assistant to the commander, who has the training and skill required to assume command of a station in the absence of the captain.

The CRO prepares formal training materials for presentation at roll-call periods. He must develop rapport with supervisors and officers alike. He conducts initial sessions with the officers; he then acts in an advisory capacity to line supervisors as they conduct succeeding training sessions. The CRO and his assistant, the youth services officer, appear at each roll call on a monthly basis to discuss new programs, conduct question and answer sessions, interpret a problem existing in the community, or invite participation in the division's speakers' bureau and the athletic and recreation programs. It is sometimes necessary to describe the purpose of a community council, the justification for a youth council, or the need to establish a Boy Scout Explorer Post.

The CRO attends or conducts community relations training sessions at the Police Academy for the purpose of discussing, with new cadets and other personnel, the most productive methods of bringing department policies and procedures to the communities they serve. The CRO meets with chambers of commerce and extends the hand of friendship in the business community. He meets with school superintendents on an annual basis and more frequently with local principals and vice principals. School assemblies feature the police band, pistol team, police equipment demonstrations, and visitations by officers. These visits provide the teachers and students with an opportunity for asking questions about troublesome issues.

The many duties of a CRO and the great opportunities for community service require a strong sense of dedication to the police profession, physical endurance beyond that required of most vocations, and the ability to influence co-workers with the desire to improve the level of service to that of the professional police officer.

The CRO is in the enviable position of being able to influence the attitudes of future citizens by means of the youth programs he designs. He directs athletics and camping programs so that the shared experiences under ideal environmental conditions may prove constructive in the development of healthy attitudes toward good citizenship and community responsibility. He also coordinates recreational activities, such as studio tours, visits to automobile and motorcycle races, viewing of sports events, and a variety of other functions.

The great variety of activities and the almost limitless opportunity for areas of service make the position of the CRO one of the most interesting jobs in the police service. The constant challenge of winning over an unfriendly segment of the community, the satisfaction of providing happiness to a group of young people as they watch a baseball game or some other form of entertainment, and the personal satisfaction of helping to train a young officer – all keep interest at a high level for the CRO.

Any aspect of the police profession can be very rewarding (in terms of personal satisfaction, though not-too-great financial reward), but the position of community relations officer is especially rewarding in terms of the great variety of challenges presented, plus the almost limitless variety of endeavors in which this officer can become involved. The only restrictions placed on the work of the CRO are those imposed by time and physical endurance.

A CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER?

I am a reporter, but I don't work for any newspaper. My work (like the work of the newspaper reporter) requires that I travel, that I go where the action is, but I don't carry a press card. I am a certified shorthand reporter (CSR), usually called a court reporter. One day I may be in a courtroom, the next day in an attorney's office taking a deposition (testimony under oath before trial), and the next day taking a Federal Grand Jury hearing; perhaps the following day I will attend a meeting of the stockholders of a large corporation.

I am, as a CSR, bonded and licensed by the state of California. It is my responsibility to get down on my Stenotype machine every word that is spoken in the courtroom, the office, or the hearing room during the proceedings. When the hearing is completed, I dictate my notes onto tape, and after this is transcribed by speed typists, I proofread the job and send it out to the parties concerned. This is indeed an awesome responsibility that is often very trying, but proper training, plus experience, makes it very enjoyable work.

The job of a court reporter is most easily accomplished by the person who has an ability to handle words – it is an editing job. And it helps to have some familiarity with, or at least interest in, many different fields, inasmuch as the reporter takes testimony, not only dealing with a street corner brawl, but also with highly technical, medical, scientific, or engineering terminology. I was formerly a newspaper reporter. From this, I went into court transcribing, and subsequently decided to go on to school to learn to be a court reporter. I have never regreted that decision.

There is always the element of excitement in my work. I never know beforehand what a particular job will be or what challenges it will present. What words must be recorded? What accents understood? What speech deficiencies must be overcome? It is most exciting listening to the intricate web of circumstance that led to the appearance before you of a particular witness or defendant in a lawsuit. It is very much like having a wonderfully complex novel acted out for you.

An important aspect of my occupation is that it is always interesting. Every time I swear in a witness I hear a new and unique story, and every day I meet different people from all walks of life. And when each job is done, the feeling of having conscientiously accomplished a good job, and a highly important one, gives me a great satisfaction. After all, a man's life may depend on the words that I take down – or those that I do not take down. I feel very responsible to the state, to the parties to a lawsuit, to my profession, and to myself. It is very gratifying to know that I am a part of a profession which is, as an "arm of the Court," considered to be as completely honest, unbiased, and concerned with justice as the Court itself.

I certainly recommend my kind of work to the qualified young person looking for the right occupation or profession. Court reporting is a challenging, exciting, and interesting field in which one keeps learning. It is a responsible job, it is a good paying job. Dimensions are constantly added to the court reporter's life by the many friends he makes among a great variety of people.

CHIEF PETTY OFFICER IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY?

As a Chief Petty Officer in the United States Navy, I have accepted an enormous amount of responsibility. I've personally controlled fighter aircraft worth 6 million dollars each, and I've been in a position where my decision affected the safety of 3,000 men and a 500-million-dollar aircraft carrier. Presently, I am a recruiter and I have personal contact with young men looking for a career. Even though recruiting is far different from working on the flight line, I still enjoy my job. Working with people is always exciting.

My job speciality is radar operations. I am professionally trained in operation of radar, the use of radar in military tactics, and in shipboard navigation. I must also be able to train, motivate, and counsel personnel within my charge.

My work as a technician and as a leader of men requires that I constantly work to keep abreast of developments in both areas. I continually study the latest techniques in counseling and leadership. I also study new equipment usage procedures and changes in tactics. In addition to this, I must constantly remember that world affairs both affect and are affected by the men and women in the military service, so I must help the people I work with to grow in awareness of the whole world around them.

I know it sounds like a cliche, but I joined the Navy because I wanted to see the world, and I have seen a great deal of it. But the Navy has provided much more than that. I have had and continue to have opportunities to work with people, to have an exciting life, to advance, and most important, to feel self satisfaction with the work I do.

GOVERNMENT, MORE POSSIBILITIES

Designer, Highways
Surveyor, Marine
Surveyor, Geodetic
Traffic Engineer
Economist
Price Economist
Tax Economist
Criminologist
Research Worker, Social Welfare
Sociologist
County Agricultural Agent
Extension Service Specialist
Park Naturalist
Lawyer
District Attorney
Solicitor, City or State
Lawyer, Probate
Lawyer, Real Estate
Title Attorney
Tax Attorney
Judge
Interpreter
Translator
Photographer, Identification Bureau
Auditor
Supply Requirements Officer
Position Classifier
Field Representative
Employment Interviewer
Prisoner-Classification Interviewer
Building Inspector
Coroner
Electrical Inspector
Health Officer, Field
Immigration Inspector
Safety Inspector
Insurance Examiner
Interviewer, Housing Project
License Inspector
Agricultural Commodity Grader
Customs Examiner
Food and Drug Inspector
Sanitary Inspector
Censor
Patent Examiner
Title Clerk
Appeals Referee, Unemployment Insurance
Examiner, Tariff and Schedules
Interviewer and Claims
Rating Specialist, Occupational
Vocational Disability Examiner
Park Ranger
Lawyer, Criminal
Claims Taker, Unemployment
Highway Inspector
Transportation Supervisor
Supervisor, Liquor Stores and Agencies
Public Health Service Officer
Apprentice-Training Representative, Field
Chief, Fishery Division
Commissioner, Public Works
Commissioner, Conservation of Resource
Manager, City
Police Commissioner
Roads Supervisor
Welfare Director
Customs Collector, Assistant
Customs Inspector
Customs Officer
Director, Classification and Treatment
Director of Vital Statistics
Traffic-Safety Administrator
Director, Securities and Real Estate
Motor Transportation Inspector
Plumbing Inspector
Identification Officer
Federal Aid Coordinator

Interested? See Appendix B

Recreation

AND

Entertainment

Tennis, anyone
or golf?
How to hold this
bowling ball
football
That's the question.

But relax, watch the
horse race
car race
Hear the
singer
announcer or
(if you're in the mood)
See a movie.

A MOTION PICTURE AND TELEVISION DIRECTOR?

I am a motion picture and television director. I also work as a motion picture first assistant director and unit production manager.

The director is responsible for the artistic rendering of a screen play from paper to film. He takes the screen play that the writer has created, together with the creative talents of his actors, plus the talents and techniques of his crew, and literally "**directs**" the action, the characterizations, and the camera to produce a **whole** motion picture. He must, of necessity, understand the artistic and technical aspects of his company. He should diplomatically **lead** or **direct** these talented people to give their best. He should realize that they are ready and anxious to bring their best, and he must know how to utilize their best. My own personal definition of a director is: "He is a talented leader who helps talented people do what they do best."

> *"Our industry encompasses all the arts, crafts, and trades; it employs not only directors and actors but producers, business administration specialists, art directors, scenic artists, graphic artists, carpenters, and electricians – the scope is endless."*

The first assistant director (First) and unit production manager (UPM) are the planning and coordinating team of any picture. Therefore, their responsibility is tremendous, for the planning, scheduling, and logistical aspects of a motion picture are vast and most essential. The first assistant director is the director's **right arm,** for it is the First who **runs the company** from an organizational standpoint, leaving the director completely free to do what he does best – direct. The First and the UPM must be completely familiar with all phases of production and with all labor union regulations.

I am fortunate in having been able to achieve in my professional life exactly what I always wanted to do. Directing is most exciting to me. Also, I am fortunate to work in an industry in which the employees are there ONLY because they want to be. It would be hard to find any **working person** on a motion picture set who had been **forced** to enter the business. Also, and probably the most exciting of all, there is a total lack of boredom – it simply doesn't exist.

I was led into my work through a lifelong exposure to the theatre. My mother was a talented actress who exposed me to the theatre at an early age, and I liked it. This led to preparation, both practical and professional. I studied theatre arts and music, and I worked as a professional musician at an early age. Later I worked in theatre and radio, then motion pictures and television, and this led to my present work. I have never done or wanted to do anything else.

I would never discourage any young person from preparing for a career in the performing arts – theatre, motion pictures, television, etc. Our industry encompasses all the arts, crafts, and trades; it employs not only directors and actors but producers, business administration specialists, art directors, scenic artists, graphic artists, carpenters, and electricians – the scope is endless. The future of entertainment seems boundless. We are on the threshold of home TV tape, cable TV, pay TV, cassettes, etc. We will need more young talents to bring entertainment to the public.

I would welcome interested young people into what I consider to be a most demanding, quite exacting, and extremely rewarding career – show business.

A PROFESSIONAL MUSICIAN?

When I was very young, I wanted to learn how to play the trumpet. Once I started playing, it was just one step after another, and today I am a professional, freelance trumpet player. Most of my work is in the symphonic field, although I occasionally do motion picture, television, and phonograph recording.

I love my work, but I do not recommend it for others. In fact, I would discourage anyone who could be discouraged. Unless a student had absolutely no shortcomings as a performer, I would consider him foolish to become a professional musician. The entire spectrum of professional musicians – the best down to the worst – is in the top one per cent of the music students.

"I love my work, but I do not recommend it for others.

In fact, I would discourage anyone who could be discouraged."

But as I said, I love my work, and I devote a great deal of my time and energy to it. Since my work requires me to maintain my skill as a performer, this in turn demands that I practice about 3½ hours every day when I am not performing. I have found this amount of practice is necessary in order to maintain my physical condition as well as the necessary coordination and skills. It is a never-ending battle. My practice is not fun. It is how I stay in the business.

You may wonder why anyone would want to be a professional trumpet player or how it is that I love my work. There is an answer. The work of the professional musician is constantly creative and self-expressive within the framework of specific styles, composers, and even the auditorium. It is not a static, punching-the-time-clock existence. It is a constant challenge. But above all, it is music. I don't think I could describe the feeling of being part of something that is above and beyond human life.

RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT, MORE POSSIBILITIES

Lyric Writer
Cartoonist, Motion Pictures
Sketcher
Stage-Set Designer
Ventriloquist
Song and Dance Man
Announcer
Dog Trainer
Acrobat
Equestrian
Juggler
Astrologer
Show Girl
Manager, Golf Club
Manager, Recreation Establishment
Editor, Newsreel
Coach, Professional Athletes
Golf Professional
Bowling Instructor
Instructor, Ice Skating
Jockey
Umpire
Clown
Hypnotist
Impersonator
Magician
Mime
Cameraman, First
Cameraman, Second
Cameraman, Animation
Cameraman, Special Effects
Actor
Story Teller
Dancer
Musical Entertainer
Popular Singer
Manager, Athlete
Manager, Athletic Team
Steward, Racetrack
Athletic Trainer
Producer
Producer, Assistant
Recreation Leader
Ski Instructor
Automobile Racer
Athlete
Comedian

Interested? See Appendix B

APPENDIX A

Career Cluster Definitions

NATURAL RESOURCES – Occupations in the area of natural resources involve the management of environmental reserves in the production of goods and materials to satisfy needs and wants of the consumer.

CONSTRUCTION – Occupations in the area of construction involve the processes in the building of all types of buildings, structures, highways, etc., which aid the citizen in his manner of living, working and other external life style needs and desires.

MANUFACTURING – Occupations in the area of manufacturing involve the design and production of goods and materials in an effort to make a product suitable for the consumer's use.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION – Occupations in the area of transportation and communication involve the transference of goods and people by air, land, or water and the transmission of information throughout the community, nation, and world, both of which include the area of public utilities which is essential to the smooth functioning of society.

TRADE AND FINANCE – Occupations in the area of trade and finance involve processes in the exchange of goods and services as well as involving monetary services, including real estate and insurance, to aid both producer and consumer personally or professionally.

GOVERNMENT – Occupations in the area of government involve developing and enforcing the system of community living at the local, state, and national levels as well as regulating the quality standards for all goods and services that are produced.

EDUCATION – Occupations in the area of education involve the application of knowledge in the areas of research and often include responsibilities to impart information to others as well as aiding these individuals in gaining skills and techniques necessary in the accomplishment of tasks.

HEALTH AND WELFARE – Occupations in the area of health and welfare are involved in maintaining the physical and mental well-being of humans as well as being active in the care of animals as they relate to the well-being of society.

PERSONAL SERVICES – Occupations in the area of personal services involve aiding individuals in their daily life functions as related to their needs and desires.

PRODUCT SERVICES – Occupations in the area of product services involve the repair and maintenance of goods currently in the possession and use of the consumer.

ARTS AND HUMANITIES – Occupations in the areas of arts and humanities involve the skillful production of creations and/or presentations for aesthetic appreciation and recognition.

RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT – Occupations in the areas of recreation and entertainment involve the application of artistic skills and talents for an individual's own pleasure and/or pleasure of others.

APPENDIX B

The word "possibilities" implies beginnings, not ends, and it is hoped that *Possibilities* will live up to its title. It is our wish that the reading you have done here will lead to further reading about the work that interests you. To get specific information about any occupation, you may want to consult the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* (D.O.T.) which is published by the U.S. Government Printing Office. The D.O.T. is available in most secondary schools and in public libraries. The *Occupational Outlook Handbook,* another U.S. Government publication, is also readily available in schools and libraries. But those are just two sources. There are hundreds of good books available dealing with all kinds of occupations and professions. Read! Talk to people! Get involved! There are great possibilities for **you**.